REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,424.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1872.

Subscription in Advance { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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One Month "	" 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 800 Tons, —— Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1872.		Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave Colombo		9
" Vingoria	Dec. 1	" Galle		10
" Carwar	2	" Nagapatam		13
" Cannanore	4	" Pondicherry		14
" Tellicherry	5	" Madras		16
" Calicut	6	" Coconada		18
" Beypore	7	" Vizagapatam		19
" Cochin	8	" Bimlipatam		19
" Alleppy	7	" Gopaulpore		20
" Tuticorin	8	" False Point		21
Arrive CALCUTTA		" Pilot Point		23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

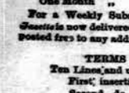
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th December, 1872, at noon.

Dec. 1872		Dec. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave BUSREH	25
Arrive Kurrachee	9	Arrive Fao	25
" Gwadur	13	" Bushire	27
" Muscat	13		Jan. 1873.
" Bunder Abbas	15	" Linga	1
" Linga	17	Bunder Abbas	3
" Bahrein	18	" Muscat	5
" Bushire	18	" Gwadur	7
" Fao	25	" Kurrachee	13
" BUSREH	21	" BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



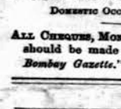
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Rennoldson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEFHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	39	25	9-10	
Alexandria	39	25	10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	58	35	14-16	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

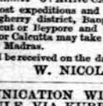
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2nd January 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.



TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT 23, RAMPART ROW.

BADHAM & COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ALNWICK CASTLE, from London, are requested to despatch BOATS TO TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by me at the risk and expense of the concerned without further intimation.

I shall not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

I have authorized Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. to act as Agents for the Captain and Owners of the ship.

All Orders are to be sent to them for their inspection and countersignature, accompanied by Bills of Lading in the usual manner.

E. YEALLAND,
Master of the Ship Alnwick Castle.

Bombay, 11th November 1872.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 25th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "AUSTRALIA" (3,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELTA, (1,618 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain E. N. Edmond, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 30th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

THE WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned goods, viz:—

A case of scented soap, 3 cases of cheroots, 9 cases of Chester cheese, 6 dozen soup and bouilic, boxes of maccaroni, pairs of plated mounted carriage lamps, gold watches, watch guards, gold chains, gold rings set with pearls and rubies, silver and gilt watches, silver chains, gilt lockets, neck chains, brooches, earring, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, consisting of chintzes, madapollams, jacconets, dhoties, scarf prints, handkerchief, &c.

2 large botanical pictures in handsome gilt frames, showing the view of a train passing over a bridge, the rising of a balloon, the fall of water, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A SQUARE PIANOFORTE, BY COLLARD AND COLLARD, GLASS, CROCKERY, &c., AT No. 4, NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No 4, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the modern Household Furniture, Square Piano, by Collard and Collard, &c., the property of Mr. D. M. Lalcaca (proceeding to England), the same comprises Glassware, Circular Tables, Chests of Drawers, Teapoys, Pier Tables, Couches, Chairs, a Sanghlakee Rifle, a Carbine, Pictures, Iron Bed-stead, a single Argand Lamp, Dining and Camp Tables, Bronze Timepiece, &c., &c.

No Catalogues. The property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT No. 123, BEACH ROAD, ALEXANDRIA.

On MONDAY, the 2nd day of December next, at 11 A.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the property of A. C. Grosch, Esq., C. E. (going up-country), the same consisting of Glass, Porcelain, and plateglware, Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawing-room and Easy Chairs, a centre Ottoman lined with Springs and Damask, folding screens, Teapoys, Whatnots, Mahogany Telescopic Dining Tables, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, Plated 4-light Hanging Argand Lamps and Drops, Horse-hair Halstand, Iron painted Bedstead, Wardrobes, Cupboards, Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles.

Ca alogues will be publi hed, and the property will be on view from THURSDAY, 28th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, &c., &c.

1 Cask containing about 2,300 Gross of screws of different sizes.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding to England:—

1 A few articles of Blackwood Furniture, such as Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Wash-hand Stands, Flower Stands, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A Brougham in good order, with strong Australian Mare and Harness.
(The property of an Officer proceeded to England).
A Bay horse, 14-1, eight years old.

SUGDEN'S PATENT GIN.

On TUESDAY next, the 26th day of November, at 3 P.M., by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, without reserve, all the sole and exclusive privilege of making, selling and using, and of authorizing others to make, sell, and use in India the abovementioned Machine for Ginning Cotton, and of all descriptions, which said privilege was granted to Thomas Sugden, of the Firm of King, Sugden and Co., under the provision of Act XV. of 1859, and by him mortgaged to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1872.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

PAGOTES.

SALE of VALUABLE and SUPERIOR PAYTHANEE TURBANS or PAGOTEES, MADE FOR ORDER.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 1 P. M., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Anoopchund Lalljee—
28 Paythanee Turbans.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee, Janardhun Purshotum, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vithoba Crustnajee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Picket Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing 183 square yards, and bounded as follows —on the east by the house of Merwanjee Hormujee Metha, on the west by the house of Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass, on the north by the house of Venayek Gungadhur Shastree, and on the south by the Picket Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and by the Pension Tax 132, and the Collector of Land Revenue under No 136.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WEST OF KALBADAVEE ROAD IN KOOLBHAT WADY.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Mortgagees Khema Hemrath, Rowchund Kanna, and Gyna Atmajee, and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Pandoo Heroo, and Jankebace, widow of the late Hurry Gunnoo Rootker, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate on the west side of Kalbadavee road in Coolbhat wady lane, in the sub-district of Bhoolcshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, containing by admeasurement (122 2/9) square yards, and bounded on the east by the passage abutting to the house of Adajeer Eduljee Chinoy, on the west by the vacant ground belonging to the said house, on the north by the small passage abutting to the house of Pandoo Luxumonee Zuker, and on the south by the house of Jeewan Wittoo Soorway, deceased.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1872.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,
Proceeding Up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,
At
Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;
Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;
CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aërated Waters,
And
Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL
ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.
It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING
Lasting twice as long as common Paint.
Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.
White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.
The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 23RD NOV. 1872.

NOORJEHAN.

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, at No. 6, Hornby Row, and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Performance commencing at 8-30.
Box Rs. 3; Stalls Rs. 1-8; Gallery Rs. 1; Pit 8 annas.

HELLER'S WONDERS.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 23RD.
ROBERT HELLER
Has the honour to announce the following Programme:—

PART I.—WONDERS: 1. The Dessicated Canaries. 2. The Fortunes and Misfortunes of a Handkerchief. 3. The Witch's Pole. 4. Harlequin. 5. Very Striking. 6. A new way to make Coffee.

PART II.—MUSIC: Mr. Heller will perform on his Grand Pianoforte—1. Tarantella Heller. 2. Capriccio Souvenir de Bellini, Goria. 3. The famous imitation of the Pianoforte Practice of a Boarding School Miss.

PART III.—MYSTERY: New elucidations of the wondrous power of Supernatural Vision by Miss Haydee Heller.

PART IV.—SENSATIONAL: A native production.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 26,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE IN BOMBAY.

Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.;
Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2. Children half price.
Commence at 9 P.M.

BARRACKS THEATRE—STAFF NIGHT.

MORLEY HALL,
COLABA.
THE LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY
Will give one of their GRAND PERFORMANCES under distinguished patronage.
THIS EVENING, 23RD NOVEMBER.
THE BEST PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.
Open at 8. To commence at 9 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Stalls ..... Rs. 2
Back Seat ..... Re. 1
The next PERFORMANCE will be at the P. and O. Company's Library, Mazagon, on MONDAY, the 25th November.

THE s.s. CHINA, from SUEZ, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—
ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. POONA, from Southampton, 24th October 1872.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. ISTRIAN, from Liverpool, 23rd October 1872.
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—Steam Ship NEERA having ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL with CARGO, CONSIGNEES are requested to present B/LS of LADING at the Office of the Undersigned and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1872.

WANTED, by a European Firm, a CLERK to superintend Pressing of Cotton. None but those of good experience need apply. Address "X. Z.," care of this paper.

LOST, between Byculla and Chinchpoogly, a BLACK STICK with silver handle. Mr. SANDERS of Chinchpoogly Hill will feel obliged if the finder of it will return it to him.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.—PORTABLE ENGINES, STEAM and HAND PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, SUGAR MILLS, and HODGSON'S PATENT WIRE TRAMWAY can be SEEN WORKING at the above Works at any time.

W. NICOL & Co.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of November 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 22nd November 1872.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the Matter of RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTTLEWALA, adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having Claims against the abovenamed Insolvent's Estate are hereby required to send in, before the 21st day of January 1873, their said Claims, verified by Affidavit, to HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court; and all Debtors to the said Insolvent's Estate are required to pay in the amounts due by them to the said Estate into the hands of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 21st day of November 1872.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay.

COLT'S
NEW BREECH-LOADING LARGE-BORE DERINGER PISTOLS
can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoot accurately, and with great force.
COLT'S new large-bore four-shot Deringer Revolver.
COLT'S new Army, Navy and Police Revolvers have the central-fire Boxer cartridge.—Address,
COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.
Also to be had at Messrs. King, King & Co.'s, Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co.'s, Calcutta, where samples can be seen.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

Cameras: Lenses: Tents: Stands.
PRINTING FRAMES: GLASS BATHS.
Plate Boxes: Rolling Presses:
GLASS AND EARTHENWARE DISHES.
Card Mounts: Albumenized Paper:
COLLODIONS: VARNISHES:
and
Photographic Requisites
Of every description, and of the best manufacture, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOW READY—PRICE ONE SHILLING,
THE
ST. JAMES' MAGAZINE
AND
UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW.
NOVEMBER, 1872.
CONTENTS:
The Cravens of Cravenscroft. By the Author of "The Tenants of Moor Lodge."
The Poitou Marshes. An Irish Tale.
Paul Mansavich, a Career.
The Lonely Life. By L. Knatchbull-Hugessen.
Our Atlantic Steamships. By E. H. Marsland.
The Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa. With 6 Illustrations.
The Fatal Inheritance. By Mrs. S. R. Townshend Mayer.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. By the Author of "My Daughter Elinor." "Miss Van Kortland," &c.
Recollections of a School Days in an American Female Seminary.
Scraps from Recollection. By Sir George L'Estrange.
Obituary of the Month.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, AND SEARLE.
188, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH—MENZIES & Co. DUBLIN—McGLASHAN & GILL.

Melbourne	Robert Mackay, E. S. Wigg and Son.	Sydney	C. T. Sandon. Jas. Reading and Co.
Adelaide			
Hobart Town	J. Walch and Sons.	Montreal	Dawson Brothers.
		Toronto	Copp, Clark & Co.
Launceston	Walch Brothers and Birchall.	St. John's Newfoundland	J. F. Chisholm.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass Front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4.
Uniform with "Lays of Ind."
MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"
Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

S. ROSE & CO.,

No. 10, MEADOW STREET,

(IN THE PREMISES, LATE, "CHINESE GOODS DEPOSITORY,")

IMPORTERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co.'s London Agency is No. 3, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, under whose auspices the Firm is established.

S. ROSE and Co. invite attention to their Illustrated Catalogues, compiled specially for the Western Presidency.

S. ROSE and Co. would respectfully urge special attention to the Cash Prices quoted for articles set forth in their Catalogues.

S. ROSE and Co. would direct particular notice to three of the most novel inventions of the day (for which they are sole Agents in Bombay) namely:—

THE NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER.

S. ROSE and Co. are sole Agents for the newly improved TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER. For particulars of this indispensable requisite (the latest) to every Correspondent's desk, where accuracy and facility of despatch is desired, See S. ROSE and Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue now in circulation.

N.B.—Supplies of this article can only be obtained at S. ROSE and Co.'s.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA."

S. ROSE & Co. are also the only Agents in this Presidency for the newly invented Pianoforte called the LA PIANETTA FAVORITA, a novel instrument, costing only 25 Guineas, made expressly to meet the requirements of Pianists, up-country and throughout India generally, fully described in their Illustrated Catalogue.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA"

Is in the Table form, of excellent tone, and with a first-rate action.

Dimension—Length, 3 feet 4 inches; Width, 3 feet 1 inch; and Depth, 11 inches.

S. ROSE and Co.'s Manager and Assistants are of twenty years' standing in their acquirements in India, and have now resumed business in Bombay under the present name.

S. ROSE and Co. are issuing their first two Catalogues, in which they have made important reductions in prices, FOR CASH ONLY.

S. ROSE and Co. import direct through their London Agency numerous Articles essentially useful, ornamental, and artistic.

PATENT PERPETUAL AND PORTABLE TABLE FOUNTAINS.

THE PATENT PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN, of Silver and Electro-Silverware, forming a most elegant ornament as a Table Epergne, or Centre-piece, which can be adorned with Flowers or Fruit, quite portable, and can be placed in any position desired in Dra wing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Ba l-rooms, Assembly-rooms, &c., has no mechanism; most simple but ingenious in its construction, throwing up a continual jet or spray of water which can be perfumed with Scent, Essence or Aromatics, producing refreshing fragrance in the atmosphere wherever required.

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES.

S. ROSE and Co. are now the only importers in Bombay of this truly perfect Pianoforte, and by special arrangements effected in London through their Agency they will receive direct from the original and only makers a monthly consignment of those superb instruments; the Sympathetic Grand Square of 7 Octaves can be obtained of S. ROSE and Co. with every additional improvement for the sum of Rs. 725, net cash; being a reduction of Rs. 100 from the enhanced price, which is 20 per cent. rise in European labour.

NOTICE—The above four Articles are for the present, *Specialities* of S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, not obtainable elsewhere, except, and at, their London Agency, No. 3, Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

INDIAN SOLID PIANOFORTES BY
COLLARD, BROADWOOD AND KIRKMAN,
AND BY SEVERAL OTHER
EMINENT MANUFACTURERS.

SQUARE PIANOFORTES, by Collard and Broadwood, and other makers. Rs. 220, 280, 300 to 650.

GRAND PIANOFORTES, by Collard and Collard. Rs. 675, 750, to 900.

S. ROSE and Co. are also offering a large invoice of very highly finished MUSICAL BOXES, from a first-rate maker in the Canton St. Croix, Switzerland, varying from 4 to 12 tunes, at prices from Rs. 75 to Rs. 350, some admirably adapted for Pianists, being elaborately finished, and with novel additions in the music, imitative of the Harp and Zither, Chinese Bells, and Figures, moving, &c., &c., worthy of attention of Guests and Noblesse.

FIRST CLASS SPORTING GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES, (FROM CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS,)
AT ENGLISH PRICES, WITH IMPORTATION CHARGES ADDED.

S. ROSE and Co. are landing some splendid GUNS and RIFLES, with a select Invoice of REVOLVERS and ARTILLERY Complete.

PRESENTATION SNAP-ACTION DOUBLE RIFLE (proved according to Act of Parliament) Barrels inland with Gold, very elaborately finished with Ivory and Gold implements, fitted in Mahogany Case in the best style, a very rare and costly present. Rs. 1,000.

S. ROSE and Co. offer a first-rate selection of Guns and Rifles, consisting of Martini-Henri, Schneider, Metford Double Rifles, &c. Also a few very handsome Revolver-Pistols, with Electro-silver mountings, &c., in nice handsome boxes. Some Saloon Rifles, &c., all of the best quality, and priced low for net cash.

S. ROSE and Co. are now offering a large assortment of ELEY'S AMMUNITION, in suitable sizes of Cartridges (to be filled to order only) namely:—

Boxer Rifle Cases No. 577—450
Long Central Fire Rifle Cases No. 320.
Long Central Fire Rifle Cases 360.
Cases for Boxer Rifle Cases.
Caps for Central Fire Cases.
Caps for No. 320 and 380 Long Copper Shells No. 2.

N.B.—Now landing ex "KHEDIVE," articles enumerated in Nos. 5 and 6 of the "Indian Omnibus," which please see.

10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 21st November 1872.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just RETURNED from POONA, and is now prepared to execute all orders for the approaching Season, with her usual TASTE, CARE, and EXPEDITION.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS RECEIVED "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES."

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY
THAT AN ENTIRELY
NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

NOTICES.

MESSRS KING, KING & Co. have RECEIVED for SALE from the COLT'S FIREARM COMPANY, for whom they have been APPOINTED AGENTS in INDIA, a CONSIGNMENT of the following PISTOLS:—

Colt's patent Army B-L Revolvers.
Do. New patent B-L House Pistols.
Do. B-L Seven-shot Revolvers.
Do. New B-L patent Deringer Pistols.
Do. National B-L do.
Cartridges to fit the above.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh, Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

Of numerous testimony to its great utility, the following are here given:—

Extract from Report of Guilford L. Molesworth, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, of 16th September 1872.

"On the Raveen and Cheenab the well-sinking for the Piers has been very successful, a large number of Piers having been sunk 60 and 70 feet below low water level during past cold season. The wells have been sunk chiefly by the use of Bull's Dredger, which appears to have superseded the Sand Pump."

Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Colaba shares at Rs. 1,445, Spinning and Press shares steady. Government Paper quiet.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 16th November 1872.

Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,74,409 3 9
Merchandize	1,96,104 10 9
Electric Telegraph	1,472 0 0
Earth Trains	600 0 0
Total Rs.	3,72,585 14 6
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles. Total Rs	3,71,859 7 3
Increase Rs.	726 7 3

CALCUTTA—18TH NOVEMBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

—Government Securities continue depressed :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 100-12 and 100-14.

4½ per cents., of 1872, at Rs. 102-12.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 109-6 to 109-8.

—In Shares :—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 107 and 108.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Although the demand on account of Zanzibar has considerably fallen down since last two or three days, the buyers for Ghant, Marwar, Guzerat, and other districts have commenced to operate to a fair extent, the total amount of business doing in the bazaar being upwards of 500 packages. First holders, encouraged by the small supplies of many leading descriptions, such as 40 inch 6 lbs, and 7 lbs, 44 inch 6 lbs, 7 lbs, and 8 lbs, Shirtings, 44 inche Mulls (G. E.), and others, show much more firmness than they appear to have hitherto done, in consequence of which an advance of half to one anna per piece may be reported in the descriptions, as will be observed from our closing rates. Besides, the recent improvement in the Liverpool Market has contributed much towards the strengh of our market, and should the present state of things continue for a week or so a further advance of 1 to 2 per piece may be looked for. The following sae our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	3	0	to Rs. 4 4 0
,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	,,	7	,,	,,	4 11 6 to ,, 4 12 0
,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	,,	8½	,,	,,	5 2 0 to ,, 5 3 0
,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	,,	8½	,,	,,	5 5 0 to ,, 5 10 0
,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	,,	8	,,	,,	5 9 0 to ,, 5 11 0
,,	,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	,,	9	,,	,,	6 7 0 to ,, 6 8 0
,, Mad'polams	32	,,	24 ,,	,,	2½	,,	,,	1 12 6 to ,, 1 12 9
,,	,,	32 ,,	24 ,,	,,	3	,,	,,	2 0 6
,,	,,	32 ,,	24 ,,	,,	3	,,	,,	2 2 9 to ,, 2 3 0
,,	,,	40 ,,	24 ,,	,,	5½	,,	,,	3 11 6 to ,, 3 11 9
,, Jaconets	40	,,	20 ,,	,,	2½	,,	,,	2 1 6 to ,, 2 2 6
,,	,,	45 ,,	20 ,,	,,	2½	,,	,,	2 6 0 to ,, 2 6 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected yesterday :—

2,000 pieces Grey Shirtings,				40 in.	39 yds.	8½ lbs.	Rs.	5 8 6
2,500	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 8½	,,	,, 5 10 6
700	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 8½	,,	,, 5 9 0
300	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 20	,, 7	,,	,, 4 11 0
500	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 7	,,	,, 4 12 3
1,000	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 7	,,	,, 4 12 0
2,500	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 7	,,	,, 4 13 0
250	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 6	,,	,, 4 9 0
250	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 6½	,,	,, 4 9 6
300	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 6½	,,	,, 4 10 3

COTTON.

The market closed steady without quotable change in rates. Business was checked by sellers asking higher figures.

YARNS.

7,500 lbs. water	No. 30	11¼ as. per lb
9,000 ,, ,,	,, 30	10¾ ,, ,,
9,000 ,, ,,	,, 20	10¼ ,, ,,
3,000 ,, ,,	,, 40	14 ,, ,,

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 15s. nominal.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.	
Overland Steamers—			
Venice		£2 15s.	
Trieste		£3.	
Liverpool		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 3s.	Jan. Feb. ship.
Havre		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 3s.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.	
Calcutta ..Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	H. M. S. Nassau	Chimmo	Trincomalie, Nov. 12.
	Neera (s)	Coburn	Liverpool, Oct. 23.
	China (s)	Perrins	Suez, Nov. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	D. J. Fleming	Cowell	Calcutta.
	H. M. S. Serap's	Grant	England
	Cashmere (s)	Gavin	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Brig Sullamuty, Nacoda, to Pondicherry, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast and Goa. Barque Futtay Sultan, to Juddah and Hoodooda.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Alnwick Castle, 3 cases toys, &c., Hajee Oomer Tyab ; 19 cases sulphuric acid, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey ; 35 cases watches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan ; 250 kegs iron nails, Pestonjee Nowrojee ; 3 cases toys, Hajee Ebram Hoosein.

Gitana, 5 cases watches, Essajee Adamjee ; 10 casks zinc sheets, 2 casks rubber hose &c., Ebubjee Adamjee.

Africa (s), 3 cases provisions, 21 cases bacon, cheese, &c., and 11 packages plated ware &c., Geo W. Wheatley & Co. ; 18 cases champagne, and 161 casks ale, Pochajee Framjee & Co. ; 2 cases bacon, 2 cases cheese, and 1 case ham, Ebubjee Cursetjee ; 2 cases perfumery, 2 cases medicine, and 1 case tooth paste, Bolton & Co. ; 20 cases sulphuric acid, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey ; 5 cases haberdashery, Hajee Jaffer Currim ; 53 cases sherry, A. C. Ross & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Riga (s), 70 cases mother of pearl shells, Ewart Latham & Co. 89 bales wool, H. Vussonjee and V. Dewchund ; 43 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Moolchund ; 110 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Bhowanbhoy ; 71 bales cotton, Merarjee Pragjee ; 56 bales hemp, S. S. Narsallah ; 84 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co. ; 14 cases hingda, Jafferbhoy Cassumbhoy ; 9 bales wool, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 1,781 packages gall, Soondersee Bhanjee ; 136 bales wool, Stearns, Hobart & Co ; 40 bales wool, Jamnadass Cursondass ; 10 bales hides, Edward Bates & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Marockjee & Co ; 110 bales cotton, J. Balleo ; 88 bales cotton, C. Mowjee & Co. ; 40 bales cotton, G. Herraball.

Australia (s), 22 cases mother of pearl shells, Stearns Hobart & Co. ; 50 bales wool, Jacoob Sa'woo & Co. ; 75 bales wool, N. Khuttow.

India (s), 5,200 bundles coir yarn, Premjee Runchordass.

Tiverton, 50 bales hemp, 35 bales wool, and 25 bales cotton, Mooljee Hevjee.

Khedive (s), 5,500 bundles coir yarn, Geordhurdass Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 21 cases peacock feathers, Chunilall Dulcharam ; 60 cases oilbanums, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz ; 29 bundles Eteeth, Bomanjee Vullybhoy ; 108 bundles hides, Essajee Alibhoy ; 20 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hosein ; 163 bundles hides, Syed Sally Mahomed & Co. ; 45 bundles hides, Abdool Rowool Abadin ; 9 bundles E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee ; 63 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Rassoolbhoy ; 2 bags linseed, Grendon Tippet & Co. ; 100 packages coffee, Hajee Abdster Hajee Talub

Khedive (s), 12 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Rassoolbhoy.

FOR ANCONA.

Australia (s), 49 bundles hides, John Campbell & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 50 casks cocoanut oil, Pranjeevandass Hurjeevandass ; 50 casks cocoanut oil, Bonnevialle and Sibille ; 400 bags gingeely seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

India (s), 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Khedive (s), 100 bales cotton, Kuhler Presswerk & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Australia (s), 24 packages coffee, Hajee Abdster Hajee Talub.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—22ND NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st November, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd November, 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 54 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 21st November, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 55 minutes.

Via Turkey, 20th November, 4-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 44 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st November, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 16 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Red Sea, 22nd November, 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hours 53 minutes.

Latest dates from Australia.

Via Singapore, 22nd November, 3-35 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 23 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th November is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 26	0 11
,, Kurrachee	0 11	0 2
,, Madras	3 34	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd November, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 22nd November, 12-25 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 21st November, 8-30 P.M. ; via Turkey, 21st November, 4-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Fora ; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 22.

Brooks, Captain, 12th M. N. L., from furlough, from England.
Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Fraser, Lieutenant, 63rd Regiment, from sick certificate, from England.
Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Pardoe, Lieutenant, 2nd (Madras) Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.
Sanderson, Surgeon 1st (Madras) Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.
Beavan, Captain, Revenue Survey Bengal, from sick leave, from England.
Gillespie, Major, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Jennings, Asst. Surgeon, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, from leave, from England.
Godby, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Romer, Colonel, Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.
Blandy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22.

Simpson, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 21st Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Sanderson, Asst. Surgeon, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to rejoin, to Kohat.
Russell, Major-General, Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Firebrace, Lieutenant, Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona. (November 21st.)
Williams, Asst. Surgeon, medical staff, from sick leave, to Kurrachee.
Brackenbury, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Hydrabad, Sind.
Montgomery, Major-General, Staff, on duty, to Mhow.
Freeborn, Captain, A. D. C., on duty, to Mhow.
Ducat, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kolapore.
Fraser, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Berar.
Mayow, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Traynor, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deesa.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs. 42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	,, 24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,, 14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,, 5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,, 1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER, 1872.

Chairman—MACKINTOSH BALFOUR, Esq.
Croupier—HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.

Stewards.

John Connon, Esq.	Donald Graham, Esq.
R. M'Dwraith, Esq.	Robert Stevenson, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.	J. Percy Leith, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq.	J. Macfarlane, Esq.
Robert Campbell, Esq.	Robert Clark, Esq.
Andrew Hay, Esq.	W. J. Best, Esq.
J. D Inverarity, Esq.	Charles Douglas, Esq.
James Douglas, Esq.	T. Ormiston, Esq.
Dr. Wright.	

Intending SUBSCRIBERS to the above DINNER, to be HELD in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, will be good enough to SEND in their NAMES to the HONORARY SECRETARIES on or before the 25th instant, the List of Subscribers will be finally closed. Tickets—Rs. 20 each.

C. S. CRAIG, } Joint Se-
ALEX. LEITH, } cretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

LANE—POWELL—October 16th, at St. Paul's, Herne Hill, by the Rev. Canon Powell, Vicar of Bolton and Rural Dean, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. James Horsburgh, Vicar of Ilkeston, uncle of the bridegroom, John Macdonald Lane, Superintendent Indian Government Telegraphs, of Jubbulpore, to Margaret Augusta, second daughter of the Rev. William Powell, Vicar of Herne Hill.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACKINTOSH—November 15th, at Chinchpoogly Hill, the wife of James A. P. Mackintosh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WORSLEY—BEVILLE—November 16th, at Kurrachee, by the Rev. H. Blunt, M. A., Major George Francis Worsley, Royal Artillery, to Georgiana Louisa, eldest daughter of Colonel Beville, C.B., 1st Belooch Regiment L. I.

LAWRENCE—GRANT—November 21st, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Ward Maule, Mr. J. C. Lawrence, to Elizabeth Grant.

DEATHS.

TUBACK—November 22nd, at "Admiralty House," Middle Colaba, Muncherjee, the youngest son of Mr. M. P. Tuback, aged 3 years and 6 months.

MENDONCA—November 17th, at Mazagon, Mrs. Izabella Maria Mendonça, relict of the late Francis Mendonca, aged 95 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—November 9th, at Shillong, the wife of P. R. Buchanan, Esq., of a daughter.

FOX—November 18th, at Bhojpore, Shahabad, the wife of Charles Fox, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

YACKJEE—ROBINSON—November 13th, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father H. Shea, S. J., Michael John, second son of J. G. Yackjee, Esq., to Mary Teresa, second daughter of J. W. Robinson, Esq.

DEATH.

DOUGHERTY—November 13th at Fyzabad, Charles H. Dougherty, Esq., Lieutenant, 29th Cameronians.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "roprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1872.

We are happy to learn that the Committee of the Byculla Club have been enabled to procure a report of the speeches at their dinner on Wednesday night, and that they have courteously offered to place a revised copy of it at our disposal. The banquet given by His Highness the Maharajah Scindiah on Thursday night was a splendid affair, making a fitting finale to the festivities connected with the Viceroy's visit. There was a good deal of speaking at this banquet also, but after the past week we are glad to hold over any notice of it till Monday.

How far India is a desirable country for Englishmen to live in is a question which can never fail to interest the minds of almost all of us exiles in this land of the sun. That it is on the whole not a desirable place of residence is by far too general and just an opinion for us to combat it ; but people who are here have reasons for remaining here which counterbalance their desire to be away. In Tasmania, Australia, and California it used to be considered the height of impoliteness to ask a man what it was that induced him to migrate to these new countries, and in Egypt at the present day there is also a little delicacy in making inquiries of that kind. A loquacious Italian waiter in Cairo once gave us his candid opinion on that latter subject, and after premising that there were some people that came to Egypt who did not know what they wanted—meaning thereby wealthy and aimless English travellers, in which category he was pleased to assign us a place, possibly in hope of a *buona mano*,—he went on to say that there were also a number of people who did know very well what had brought them to Egypt. One man had made a fraudulent bankruptcy ; another had killed some one in a duel ; and a third had run off with his neighbour's wife. Matters are not quite so bad in India, and few people are ashamed to own what has brought them here. Persons who run away with their neighbour's wives, or commit any-other of the peccadilloes which the Italian waiter referred to, are more given tor unning away from India than coming to it. Doubtless it is often of their own fault that Anglo-Indians are here, but the fault has almost always been of a very venial kind, and is sometimes even gloried in, as was the case with the late Archdeacon Jefferies of Bombay who, when a lady once said to him "Oh, Mr. Jefferies ! if it were not for these little "eccentricities of yours you would be the "greatest man in India." indignantly replied, "Madame ! if it had not been for these little "eccentricities as you are pleased to term them, "India would never have seen me" As a general rule the Anglo-Indian has nothing worse than his poverty to look back upon as the cause of his being in India, and he is not by any means slow to acknowledge that he is here because he is a poor man. But the poverty to which he refers was not or is not of a mean or depressing kind. Probably a respectable career was open to him in his own country when he left it as a young man, but he preferred to go out to India from the mere spirit of adventure, or because he fancied that he could do better there for himself or for his friends. Now that he is here he remains on in his groove until he can obtain something like a competency on which to retire, and while he complains often and indignantly that it is his poverty and not his will which consents, he presents all the outward appearance of a man who is leading an easy and luxurious life. There are others, like ourselves, who are here simply because a tropical climate suits the state of their health, and the number of these is likely to increase in these days, but the scarcity of enlightened companionship and the peculiar features of an official society, which even personal *bonhommie* cannot render agreeable, are likely to make those of them whose presence would be any accession soon feel that a suitable physical climate may be too dearly purchased, while those of them who might be inclined to take any part here in Indian affairs, find a state of matters which renders it scarcely worth while for them to do so in any lesser capacity than that of a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor.

There are Englishmen who like India very much, for reasons which we shall not at present discuss ; but the general feeling is quite the other way, and we find so good an authority as Dr. Yeates Hunter, in the third edition of his valuable work on "Body and Mind" expressing very strong opinions on this subject. Of course a medical man has special opportunities of judging upon such a subject, and though his *ipse dixit* is not to be taken as by any means conclusive, yet it carries with it a certain amount of authority, and especially when it is based on facts which are well known to the persons chiefly concerned. His decided judgment then is that "Europeans "will act wisely in keeping away from "India, since residence in the tropics implies "a shortened term of life to many, a lower con-"dition of health to all." This must cause rather disagreeable reflections to people in India who are of a serious turn of mind. Since our life is to be shortened and our condition of health is low, a good deal ought to be forgiven to us, and we might forgive each other a good deal, but we are afraid this impaired vitality and prospect of an early release has rather an opposite effect upon not a few persons. Though Dr. Hunter does not rest his argument on the minor annoyances and disorders, such as prickly heat, boils, general *malaise* and all that is implied in the euphemism "the countless pests "peculiar to tropical regions," yet these play no small part in making a residence in India undesirable, and chiefly by their prevention of sound refreshing sleep, which we believe to be the great cause of that tinge of lunacy which there is in the conduct and the appearance of most old Indians. Scarcely more serious are the deadly diseases to which the European residents within the tropics are subject ; but we must say that Dr. Hunter is more candid than agreeable when he says that in these regions "fever is al-"most certain, sooner or later, to lay siege to, "and sap the powers of life." But there are many acute diseases to be encountered in England as well as in India, and, except as regards others and the risk run of being cut off from those we love, we do not know that acute disease is at all so formidable as the slow sapping of the vital power which residence in the tropics implies for the European. Among the causes of that lowering of vitality we should be inclined to give impaired power of digestion the most important place after the want of refreshing sleep. In regard to the somewhat essential article of food we are too often in this country, to use the parallelism of Burns's famous toast, in the position both of those who have meat and cannot eat, and of those who can eat but want the meat, or, in other words, an impaired digestion has often to deal with untempting and innutritious material. On this subject the author of "Body and Mind" remarks, "the food "eaten at home is usually relished, whereas "what is got down in India by aid of "condiments and various stimulants is a "daily recurring bore." There is a dreadful truth in that remark that even the act of eating in India is apt to become "a daily recurring "bore." We should like to know how much of that "bore" is due to the poverty of the material and the monotony of the cooking of our meals. Moralists are apt to enlarge on the evils of high living, but many of our readers must have observed during the past week that the lengthy and elaborate banquets in which they took part were much less injurious (if injurious at all, which we doubt), both physically and morally, than many an uncheerful, ill-cooked or otherwise saturnine meal which no one could attack on the ground of its luxuriousness.

We do not deny that India has counterbalancing advantages as a place of residence for not a few Englishmen, and especially for those whose position allows them to choose their climate at certain seasons of the year, and, which is of no less importance, to select their acquaintances out of a pretty wide circle. But these advantages are notoriously confined to only a select few ; and though some of the disadvantages we have referred to may appear trivial, and are so when endured for only short periods at a time, they are anything but trivial when they are felt from year to year, and the consequences which they produce are of a most serious kind. We may also add that a serious drawback to life in India at the present day as compared with an earlier period is that the work which most Englishmen have now to do with in this country is of a routine and uninteresting kind. Unfortunately this evil is not likely to be remedied unless by the occurrence of such events as we should all deprecate and deplore.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

There is at present no plan under consideration for dismembering the Bengal Presidency, which the recent census declares to contain the enormous population of 67 millions. Of Assam we can confidently say that there is no prospect of its achieving independence, however desirable in many respects an altered jurisdiction might be. Assam is peculiarly fitted to go ahead were it detached from the Bengal Government and governed by an official who would have at heart the interests of the tea planters, their agents and dependents. There are few other interests in that region. The gardens are said to be highly prosperous this year. We trust a new era of prosperity may be dawning on the community and steady rays of hope descending on their Calcutta creditors.

Pondicherry has asserted its freedom. The subscription ball passed off unmolested on the night of the 12th inst., and the, *Courrier De l'Inde Francaise* not only devotes a column of small print to the occasion, but has another half a column gibbetting M. Faron, the Governor, for permitting in his *salons* the prurient game of blind man's buff, as a substitute for dancing, under the pretence that it is one of the *jeux innocents*. It is impossible to sympathise either with M. Faron in his stupid hostility to dancing, or with the editor in his description of the alleged drawing-room games of the Governor's family.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF SIR BARTLE FRERE FOR ZANZIBAR.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

PRUSSIA.

LONDON, 22ND NOVEMBER.

Sir Bartle Frere and suite left yesterday for Brindisi.

NEW YORK, 21ST NOVEMBER.

More fires have occurred at Boston, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. The loss is estimated at two million dollars.

MADRID, 22ND NOVEMBER.

King Amadeus is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, and passed a bad night last night.

MADRID, 22ND NOVEMBER.

The illness of King Amadeus is serious.

FLORENCE, 21ST NOVEMBER.

The Italian Government have introduced a bill into Parliament for suppressing religious Corporations, and for applying their property to the purposes for which they were established.

PARIS, 22ND NOVEMBER.

A bill has been introduced into the National Assembly for restoring the property of the Orleans Princes. The Minister of Finance has promised his support.

BERLIN, 22ND NOVEMBER.

A bill has been introduced into the Prussian Parliament forbidding the imposition or proclamation of religious punishment for legal or civil acts under penalty of a fine and imprisonment.

LONDON, 21ST NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed advancing Fair Dhollera, 6 15/16d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£10,250,000	Inc. £1,750,000
Bills discounted	£20,625,000	Dec. £2,500,000
Bullion	£20,937,500	Inc. £1,187,500

The Manchester Market has been very firm.

The sum of £125,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival from Bombay—Cella.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

ADEN, 22ND NOVEMBER.

The s. s. Orissa with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay to-day at 5 P.M.

The Hon. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, proceeds to Calcutta to-day.

Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, proceeds to England by the next mail.

Mr. Le Poer Wynne, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, proceeds to Moorshedabad to take up duty as Resident. The salary of the Moorshedabad post is Rs. 2,500 a month.

The Guzerathee papers praise the British Government for deputing Sir Bartle Frere to Zanzibar to make arrangements to effectually abolish the slave-trade on the eastern coast of Africa.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold levées at Nagpore, Kamptee, and Jubbulpore on Friday the 29th, and Saturday the 30th instant, and on Monday the 9th December 1872.

Lieutenant Dougherty, of the 26th Camerons, who was a short time ago bitten by a pet monkey, has since died in great agony from the effects of the bite. It appears that the monkey was a savage beast, which had been taken away from a private of the regiment owing to its vicious habits in the barrack-room.

The Garden Fund Reports of British troops in the Bengal Presidency are published in abstract. The remarks by medical officers and officers commanding stations almost invariably bear testimony to the improvement this light industry effects in the health and spirits of the gardeners. Here and there it will be seen with regret that the men do not cultivate the gardens : in one instance the garden was cultivated by mallies.

We learn that the scheme prepared by Major-General Norman for the establishment of a fund for granting pensions to the widows and orphans of officers entering the Staff Corps from the British army, and of chaplains and medical officers, has been duly considered and approved by the Secretary of State. It appears that the aforesaid scheme was submitted to General Hannyngton, who is said to have made some partial alterations in it, which have also been approved by His Grace.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY.

His Excellency Lord Northbrook and suite left for Poona by special train yesterday forenoon. His Lordship was timed to leave Byculla station at eleven o'clock, Bombay time, and for an hour before that time the platform of the station began to fill with chiefs, officials, and gentlemen anxious to pay their parting respects. The platform being so small, there was of course a considerable crush, but as his Excellency drove up punctual to time a space was cleared to enable him to walk with freedom to his State carriage. His Excellency, however, on coming on to the platform, affably shook hands and spoke with many of those whom he recognised ; and this occupied about a quarter of an hour, so that the train did not start till fifteen minutes after the time fixed. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Sheriff of Bombay, who has been suffering from severe indisposition during the whole of last week, was so far recovered yesterday as to be able to attend at the Byculla station, and he was introduced to his Excellency by the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis. Lord Northbrook expressed his pleasure at seeing Mr. Dosabhoy, and spoke to him for a few minutes, assuring him that he was greatly pleased at the way in which he had been received in this city and was highly gratified with everything that he saw during his short stay. There was a guard of honour of about 170 men of the 83rd Regiment inside the station, and part of the road leading from Parell was lined with native infantry.

Sir Philip Wodehouse proceeded to Poona by the same train, to act as host in the capital of the Deccan. There was to be a ball at Gunnesh Khind last night, and this afternoon the Viceroy will hold a levée in the new Council room.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The vacancy among the Queen's aides-de-camp caused by the promotion of Colonel Bent, C.B., Royal Engineers, is to be filled by Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Hawes, who lately succeeded to the command of the 1st Battalion 9th Foot.

Colonel Anson (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) is regaining strength ; and, although he is far from being strong and well, works with unflagging determination and earnestness at the subjects to which he has devoted so much ability and energy.

The Poona Horse march for Seroor on Monday morning, and expect to reach their destination on the 6th proximo. They will not therefore take part in the manœuvres at Poona. The following is the route by which they will march :—Coorla, Tanna, Panwell, Khandalla, Tullegaum, Chakun, and Seroor.

Colonel Commandant Charles L. Barnard, C.B., will be promoted to the rank of Major-General, vice Major-General Scomberg, C.B., appointed Deputy Adjutant-General. This will not only give certain steps to the *per mare per terram* men, but will promote two, if not more, officers of the regular army to brevet rank.

The Secretary of State for War, in reply to the memorial of the workmen at the Woolwich Arsenal, has sanctioned a reduction of the working hours from fifty-six to fifty-four per week, without any corresponding reductions in the wages, and the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Arsenal workmen are not to be in any was curtailed.

Mr. E J. Reed, C.B., is about to make a cruise in the Mediterranean for the benefit of his health as soon as the arrangements for building the new Channel steamers are completed, and the results of the first year's working of Earle's Shipbuilding Company, of Hull, of which he is the chairman, have been laid before the shareholders.

The death is announced of Colonel Franci. Roger Palmer, C.B., late of the 60th Rifles Colonel Palmer served in the campaign of 1857 and 1858 against the mutineers in India, and subsequently commanded the 2nd Battalion throughout the campaign in 1860 in China, and received the medal with two clasps for Taku Forts and Pekin. He was in his sixty-second year.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 1.)

Admiralty, 28th October, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Wallace Bruce McHardy has been this day placed on the Retired List, and allowed to assume the rank of Retired Commander.

Admiralty, 29th October, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 9th August, 1872—

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Joseph Hales Dutton has been placed on the Retired List from the 23rd instant.

Admiralty, 31st October, 1872.

In pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, G.C.B., has been promoted to be an Admiral of the Fleet, vice Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., deceased, to date from the 29th instant ; and the following promotions consequent thereon have also been made from the same date :—

Vice-Admiral Sir Augustus L. Kupe G C.B., to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Rear-Admiral Henry Chads to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Captain George Parker to be Rear-Admiral on the Retired List.

Captain George Hancock to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions on the Retired and Reserved Lists have also taken place from the same date :—

Retired Vice-Admirals—
Thomas Locke Massie,
Sir Edward Belcher, K.C.B.,
Woodford John Williams, to be Retired Admirals.

Retired Captains—
Richard Aldworth Oliver,
Edward Philips Charlewood,
George Williams,
Thomas Able Bremage Spratt, C.B.,
Arthur Mellersh, to be Retired Rear-Admirals.

Reserved Vice-Admirals—
Patrick John Blake,
John Venour Fletcher,
Talavera Vernon Anson, to be Admirals on the Reserved List.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 1.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 1st November, 1872.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards, Lieutenant Sir Henry Carstairs Pelly, Bart, to be Captain, vice G'A. Hughes, retired. Dated 19th October, 1872

3rd Hussars, Lieutenant Thomas Henry Michael Kelly, from the 21st Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice J. W. D. Johnson, who exchanges. Dated 2nd November, 1872.

10th Hussars, Sergeant-Major William King to be Quartermaster, vice

Europe within two years all the accumulated gains of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy; and we have fallen so low that even the Turks refuse to lean on us for aid, but prefer the protection of Russia. Beyond the Atlantic, we have given money and territory in vain efforts to conciliate the Republican people of the United States, and have only succeeded so far in exciting discontent among the loyal population of Canada. In fact, the decision in the San Juan case would be of little importance but for the deadly wound it gives to the pride of the Canadians, who trusted in the Imperial Government to guard their honour and interests with the utmost vigilance, and now find that they have been treated with indifference if not with contempt. It was bad enough to lose their coveted territory, but the *Times* takes care to add insult to injury by telling the Canadians that, if they are dissatisfied with our management of their affairs, all we have to say to them is this:—"From this time forth look after your own business yourselves; you are big enough, you are strong enough, you are intelligent enough, and if there were any deficiency in any of these points, it would be supplied by the education of self-reliance. We are both now in a false position, and the time has arrived when we should be relieved from it. Take up your freedom; your days of apprenticeship are over." This silly outburst of impatience can only be ascribed to one of those fits of sheer stupidity in the conductors of the *Times* which seem to become more frequent with advancing age. No politician with a grain of sense in his head could think it worth while deliberately to make an enemy of Canada by thrusting her out of the Empire because she complains of the manifest incapacity of English diplomatists for the work they take in hand. The writer of the article in the *Times* must have intended to take a leaf out of Mr. Lowe's book, for there is nothing in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes a more cynical delight than in pushing with pitiless logic to an extreme issue the political opinions which he is outwardly obliged to conform to but which inwardly he detests. Mr. Lowe was thoroughly in earnest in 1866 when he made a bold bid for the leadership of the Conservative party, and nobody who heard his speeches in the memorable debates that led to the downfall of Earl Russell's Ministry can doubt the sincerity of his scorn for the average British working-man or of his dislike for the public men, now his colleagues, who keep political power, by means of working-men's votes. When therefore Mr. Lowe sneers at classical education as useless to people in the present age, when he exaggerates the meanness of the pennywise economists by ruthlessly cutting down all expenditure which merely gratifies national sentiment without producing any tangible result, and when he with brutal frankness explains that the tendency of Liberalism is to break up the British Empire and disentangle this country from all alliances which may cost her the outlay of blood or money for any but purely selfish purposes, it is impossible to believe that so very clever a man can himself accept the degrading creed he expounds to the gaping multitude, or that he has any other purpose in view than to exhibit to the British public some of the most repulsive doctrines of modern Liberals in all their naked deformity, and so drive every patriotic and high-minded Englishman into the opposite camp. This Machiavelian policy is so successful that I believe if Mr. Lowe remains in office another year there will be hardly any Liberals left in England outside the House of Commons.

In writing last week about Sir Bartle Frere's Mission to Zanzibar, I stated that all the expenses would be borne by India. That was the intention, but at the last moment the Foreign Office gave way, and the Treasury has now agreed that England shall pay half the cost. All the presents, however, will be supplied from India. The expense will not be slight, as Sir Bartle takes a large staff with him and his own salary will be higher than that of a Governor of Bombay. "An old Indian officer," in to-day's *Times*, asks how it is that "so much is now required to be done against the Indian dealers in slavery, when Colonel Rigby twelve years ago not only forced them to give up all their slaves, but compelled them also to grant them an allowance until they found free employment? Why all this unnecessary expense when we have well-paid officials on the spot?" I believe that Sir Bartle Frere himself at first suggested that Colonel Rigby, or Sir A. Kemball, could do all that was required; but Mr. Stanley's and Dr. Livingstone's exposures of the complicity of the Banians in the trade had fairly frightened the Government; and they thought it necessary, in order to put an end to the scandal at once and for ever, to send out a man of high position who from his experience of the Indian Government could deal thoroughly with an evil which has recently grown to enormous dimensions. The plan of action of the mission is sketched out, criticised in part, by the Bishop of Winchester in the *Quarterly Review* article on "The East African Slave-trade." Besides taking upon itself the payment of the subsidy to Muscat, our Government has determined to establish steam postal communication between Aden and Zanzibar. That lucky company, the British India, has already obtained the contract for this service, which will be connected at Zanzibar with that of a line of steamers running to the Portuguese Colonies and Natal, whence there is already a service of steamers up the Western Coast to England; so that henceforth there will be steamers running periodically round all the coasts of Africa, and touching at the principal ports. Sir Bartle Frere is, I understand, strongly of opinion that the slave-trade on the Eastern Coast might have been stamped out long ago if we had had speedy and regular communication with Zanzibar, and had followed out a steady course of policy, instead of acting by fits and starts. Zanzibar has hitherto been quite out of the world, and the British Consul, not being able to obtain answers to his letters for months, and even then finding that the Home and Indian Governments were constantly squabbling as to what ought to be done instead of recommending one vigorous line of action, has been of course puzzled what to do. In addition to the postal service, it is certain that some kind of English settlement will be established at Mombas, to serve as the nucleus of a free state, for our Government is now convinced that it is cruel kindness to liberate slaves without providing them with a place in which as freemen they can earn their own living. This part of the work will, however, have to be done very cautiously, for the Ministry is nervously anxious to avoid even the appearance of wishing to create a new African province of the British Empire. The Royal Geographical Society gives Sir Bartle a farewell dinner this evening, and he has received from the Duke of Argyll, on behalf of the Cabinet, an unusually complimentary letter, thanking him for placing his "renown" and his "great abilities" at the service of the State in this undertaking. If his mission is successful, there are no honours open to a subject to which Sir Bartle may not yet attain.

A good deal of interest is taken in the Tiverton election, and it is generally believed that another seat will be lost to the Liberals next week. Mr. Massey has damaged his own cause by the outrageous way in which he has attacked his opponents, calling them "liars" and other choice names because they said he had imposed an Income Tax in India. Technically, his accusers were in the wrong, but it was not quite honourable on Mr. Massey's part to conceal the fact, which Sir S. Northcote has since made known to the electors of Tiverton, that as Finance Minister in India he (Mr. Massey) introduced a Licence Tax which was found to be far more objectionable than the Income Tax, and which the Indian Government were glad to abolish and replace by the Tax which the candidate for Tiverton now denounces.

Two letters in to-day's *Times* show how unsettled is the political condition of Europe, in spite of the temporary calm prevailing in public affairs. The question of the further recognition of the Pope as a temporal sovereign has been raised unexpectedly by the withdrawal of the Italian representatives from the Metric Commission at Paris on account of the appointment of Father Secchi, an adherent of the Pope, to preside over the Commission; and it is supposed that, as Germany also is represented on this Commission, Prince Bismark will not be slow to back up the Italians. The King of Italy is quite right in resolving to have this question settled, and he has chosen his opportunity judiciously. In fact if you look back over the history of Europe for the last 20 years, you will find that Italian diplomacy has never failed in its aims. Whatever might happen on the continent, Victor Emmanuel has always managed to get some profit out of it, and, as it is a question of life and death with both Italy and Germany to crush the Papacy, we may be sure that the refusal of the French Government to acknowledge the overthrow of the Pope as a temporal sovereign will soon cease to have any practical effect. The second letter I refer to is that from the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, explaining the secret motive of the recent ministerial changes in Turkey. The Sultan, it seems, is bent on getting the order of succession changed in favour of his eldest son. He wishes to do for himself what he has given permission to the Viceroy of Egypt to do; but it is easy to foresee that a disputed succession to the throne of Constantinople would cause the immediate break-up of the Turkish Empire. If that event should happen, I suppose England will not concern herself about it, for we seem to have no policy now either in the East or the West.

The papers contain some interesting accounts of Mr. Froude's earliest essays in the Quixotic enterprise he has imposed upon himself, of persuading the Americans that England has not dealt unfairly with Ireland. Mr. Froude is not the sort of man to make converts; and, if he were, the Americans are not likely to be wheedled by smooth words into giving up their chance of playing the card of Irish disaffection against Great Britain in any future war. In the age of good King Arthur an Englishman of letters might have cherished romantic ideas of this stamp to some purpose, but they are out of place in an age of shoddy.

I heard the other day—and it may perhaps be news to you—that Mr. E. J. Hardcastle, who managed so successfully the branch of the Comptoir d'Escompte in Bombay, has now been appointed by the Bank Head Manager for all their branches in the East, and will make Shanghai his head-quarters. Mr. Hardcastle sails for China this month, and will inspect the branches on his way out.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 1st NOVEMBER.

ALTHOUGH we have lost San Juan and a good deal more besides—to say nothing of honour, which we do not count at much now-a-days—the discussion on the Emperor of Germany's award has continued with singular warmth and bitterness here. I say "singular," because after what we have lost by the concessions of the Washington Treaty, by the Geneva decision, and by the undignified controversy before and since, it does seem odd that we should make a fuss about the loss of an island twelve miles long, at the remotest corner of our most thinly peopled and inaccessible dependency. Nevertheless such is the fact. Not an Englishman whose opinion is worth having but believes that we have been wronged in the enforced surrender of San Juan, and as by common consent no one likes to blame the august arbitrator, it follows that we must punish somebody at home. As the fault of the present Government—if it be a fault in signing the Washington Treaty, was condoned a year and a half ago, the first dead-set has been made at the unfortunate negotiators of the Oregon Boundary arrangement, particularly Lord Aberdeen, who was Foreign Secretary at the time. He ought, it is said, to have had the channels properly surveyed, and so have ascertained exactly how the land—or rather the water—lay. I am ashamed to say this somewhat shabby line of attack on men who cannot be heard in their own defence is aided and abetted, if it was not started, by the journalistic supporters of the present Government, and so far it has succeeded. Yet we shall get tired of that by-and-bye, and when we do, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville will certainly come in for a share of vituperation. There are some liberal journalists who anticipate that the adverse results of the Washington Treaty will shake the present Ministry from their places. I do not think it would take much to shake them out of office, for they are more unpopular at this moment than they were even a year ago—which is saying a good deal—but at the same time I think they will survive the San Juan award, unless they gratuitously invite attention to their own shortcomings by ill-judged vauntings of their skill in unconditionally surrendering everything under false pretences. Their capacity for this sort of elaborate self-humiliation is absolutely unbounded. No sooner had the Emperor William's award been given than our ambassador at Berlin, Lord Odo Russell, hastened to offer his *congratulations* to Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister at that Court. I am not joking. Not content with being utterly beaten, his Lordship must needs go and beg his overbearing rival to forgive him (Lord Odo) and all the British nation the sin of having even presumed to question the American claim, and to hope that notwithstanding that untimely display of English independence, Mr. Bancroft would let bygones be bygones and accord us all a pardon! Really the desire for conciliation should stop at a certain point. When it goes the length of visibly endangering our self-respect, the sooner it ceases the better.

Before I quit the San Juan question let me just mention that one of the three learned legists of whom the Emperor William asked advice was the geographer Dr. Kiepert, the same man whose preposterous opinion against the authenticity of Livingstone's letters I mentioned so long ago as July last. So much for Dr. Kiepert's judgment. It turns out, moreover, that this same Kiepert has for years published maps, in which the entire archipelago of islands is laid down as belonging to the United States. The learned Professor is a sort of Teutonic Keith Johnston, and his maps circulate largely throughout Germany. "How then," pertinently asks the Berlin correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* who reports this incident, "how could he have retracted his opinion without stultifying his own works?"

Mr. Massey, who has been using with effect his Indian experiences on the subject of the Income-tax, is at present a candidate for the little Devonshire borough of Tiverton, where he is opposed by a Conservative. The nomination is to be to-morrow, and the polling will be on Monday. Mr. Massey is a man who ought to be in the House of Commons, but he is unfortunate in being a supporter of the Ministry at a time when they are staggering under the burden of a fresh accession of unpopularity. I therefore quite expect to see him defeated.

Some months ago it was announced that the Messageries Maritimes Company of Paris would contest the right of the Suez Canal Company to levy the higher rates which came into operation on the 1st July last, and the action raised to settle the point has just been decided before the Paris Tribunal of Commerce. The Company had paid the increased charges from that date under protest, and brought an action against the Suez Canal Company to recover the sums thus disbursed, and to test the power of the company to impose those charges. The first point considered was a protest by the defendants against the competency of the court, on the ground that it was an Egyptian company. That plea, however, was overruled, for the reasons that the undertaking was well known to be French, that the shares had been issued in France, and that the head-quarters of the directors was in Paris. The main point of the matter was then entered into. By Art. 17 of the firman constituting the company, it was empowered to charge 10f. per ton and per passenger for each vessel passing through the Canal. That rate was levied at first on the registered tonnage of the ship, but the company, by its late order, enforced the tonnage rate on the capacity of the vessel. The court at once admitted that the Suez Canal Company had a right to levy, as a maximum, the tolls above mentioned; but considered that the clause in the firman taking as a starting-point the sum of 10f., a coin of immutable value, must have, at the same time, contemplated the ton as that recognised by the French maritime laws. Moreover, M. de Lesseps, who had himself negociated the concession, when travelling in England only a year after the firman had been signed, and while the matter was still fresh in every one's memory, declared at Birmingham, that the duty of 10f. applied to the registered ton, that is to say, to the official tonnage; therefore, for him the question was not one to be determined afterwards, but of a measurement perfectly defined, which he described before the English shipowners and merchants in their own language, but which was in reality in his own mind the French legal tonnage, differing but slightly from the *registered ton*. Therefore, such is the measurement which must by right serve as the second constitutive element of the maximum stipulated by Art. 17 of the firman; the new mode of gauging ordered by the Canal Company differs essentially from that sanctioned by the concession, and has been calculated in order to augment the receipts in a large proportion. The court, therefore, declared that the Suez Canal board had no right to raise their rate of charge; that the dues to be paid were 10f. on the registered ton, and no other. The Messageries Company having paid the duties since the 1st of July, 1872, under constraint, the Suez Company was condemned to restore the surplus which it had received, with interest, and considering the well-known stability of the plaintiffs, must do so at once, and without the delay which might be obtained by appeal, and further, to pay all the costs.

A decision so important will of course be appealed against, for it is really a matter almost of life or death to the Suez Canal shareholders. If it is confirmed any British shipowner or merchant who cares about going to law in France may follow the example of the Messageries Company, and so far as we yet know, there is nothing special in the one case to make a different decision at all probable.

Perhaps your readers may have observed that in the Italian Parliament a question was raised lately as to the desirability of neutralising the Canal by purchasing it from the shareholders with the contributions of maritime nations and placing it under an International Syndicate. The Chamber of Commerce of Vienna applied to the Austrian Government for information on the point, and ascertained from it that although the shareholders could derive no dividend from the present receipts, they were unwilling to sell the Canal—or at least professed to be so, from a wish perhaps not to appear too eager, if a bargain is in prospect. The Austrian Ministry moreover seem to have learned that no other Government was actively considering the question, although M. Thiers would not refuse to examine such a project if put formally before him.

Our money market has been easier since my last, and for the moment all fears of a further advance in the Bank rate are over. Nevertheless the position is still uncertain and will probably continue so all the rest of the year. There is a strong general demand for money, and frequently after a lull in this demand we are startled by the apparition of sudden scarcity as if money had all at once disappeared, no one could tell how. The inference is that there is not really much spare money, but that it is generally in the hands of persons who will not keep it idle, but must let it out promptly for employment on any terms procurable. This is not altogether a healthy condition of things, and therefore all forecasts as to the future are out of place. We are still absolutely at the mercy of the German Government for possible demands, and as it wants £1,500,000 a month or £400,000 weekly for gold coinage, it may at any moment make a heavy claim on the Bank of England.

The cotton market has been decidedly better this week, lower estimates of the American crop being now generally prevalent. American advices, however, vary greatly. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, at St. Louis, has interviewed cotton-growers from the various States, with the following results: "Tennessee reported an average crop compared with last year, probably a slight improvement. Mississippi seemed to have some slight difference of opinion as to the prospects, but an excess over last year is anticipated. Texas will raise, in the northern portion, about three-fifths of the usual crop, and, in the southern division, say three-quarters; will make about five-eighths of an average crop, with one-eighth increase of acreage. Louisiana reported about the same as last year. In Arkansas there had been some 12 to 15 per cent. increase of acreage and one third decrease in crop. In Alabama the crop was greatly damaged by the flood in the central portion of the State. In the northern part it was seriously affected by the drought. There has been no enlargement in acreage, and the falling-off in yield will be one-fourth. Georgia reports about a two-thirds crop. The injury from caterpillars in the central portion of the State was quite serious, while the northern section made a good exhibit; no change in acreage. Missouri only producing cotton in the south-east, and just beginning to learn the *modus operandi* of its culture; the acreage is much larger than heretofore, but the crop light. The Indian territory reports last year's crops as the first practical result since the war. The usual yield is one bale to the acre, but planters are now making 1,000 pounds of seed cotton. There is an increase in acreage, but the yield is about the same as last year." On the other hand a Mobile correspondent of a New York journal writes as follows:—"The Agricultural Bureau makes a 3,600,000 bale estimate, to which I for my part also subscribe. From all I have been able to ascertain during my late travels in the Cotton States, I am led to believe that more cotton will be gathered than is generally admitted; hence I believe that 3,600,000 bales are probable. Independent planters insist upon 20c, and will hold on to their cotton rather than sell it below this figure for middling; but this is but the minority. The pressure for money is very great in the interior of the cotton States, hence the eagerness shown in forwarding cotton to the ports to be sold. The planters are in fact too deeply in debt to make the law at this juncture. I shall not be surprised, therefore, to see cotton droop to 8½d. at Liverpool. Everything, indeed, seems to conspire against cotton just at present. Money and coal are dear in Europe; a struggle is arising beyond the strength of the planters, and if Liverpool understands how to steer its course it will come out of it victoriously. With some circumspection to be exercised, I foresee that a remunerative period will soon approach." Mr. Sam Mendel of Manchester has just issued a circular referring to mildew in cotton goods, and its possible remedies. He recently suggested better ventilation in steamers built from iron, care in dealing with bilge water, &c., and he now recommends that buyers should refuse to purchase from all manufacturers who will not give a written and binding guarantee not to use steam to the yarns in any process of manufacture; not to turn steam or damp of any kind into their loom sheds; not to use damp cloths to the yarns or cloths in process of weaving; and not to store cloths in what are termed cold places—in other words, cellars purposely kept moist to give weight to the pieces—usually termed conditioning. This, with a contract to use yarns of fixed counts for warp and weft, so that all may be able to estimate the quantity of yarn and of filling he receives, would let manufacturer and merchant understand what they are doing. He invokes legislative interference to make "conditioning" and such practices an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The Eastern Telegraph Company, in addition to duplicating their cable to Lisbon to accommodate the rapidly growing traffic, announce that they are endeavouring to negotiate with India and other Governments for the adoption of a tariff which will enable the public to pay for the number of words sent, whether one or more—a system in successful operation on the Atlantic lines.

SIR ALBERT AND LADY SASSOON'S BALL.

THE following is a list of the European ladies and gentlemen who had invitations to the magnificent ball given to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor of Bombay on Tuesday night. We will publish the native names in our Monday's issue.

Aaron, Jacob, Mrs. and Miss
Abbott, Brig. Genl.
Abraham, E. J., and Mrs.
Abraham, N. J and Mrs.
Abram, S., and Mrs.
Ag che, Alfred
Aitchison, Colonel and Mrs.
Aitchison, C. U.
Allen, Mr.
Anderson, G. S., Colonel
Anderson, W. W., Cch.
Anderson, W. C., Col. and Mrs.
Anesley Colonel, and Mrs.
Anson, J Miss
Apear, A. A. and Mrs.
Apear, A. G.
Apear, T. A., Mrs. and Miss
Apear, S. T. and Mrs.
Arbuthnot, Hon. A. J., & Mrs.
"Argus" Manager of the
Arnott, Dr.
Arthur, Gen. and Mrs.
Ashburner, Miss
Ashburner Col. and Mrs.
Ashburner, L.
Ashley, Mr. and Mrs.
Astl y, Mr. and Mrs.
Aston, F.
Atkin-, F. F.
Atkinson, Serjeant
Babington, S., Captain, and Mrs.
Bailey, W. W.
Baker, Major and Mrs.
Baker, W. A.
Balfour-Mackintosh
Ballard, Colonel and Mrs.
Ballard, G. A.
Bamfield, Arthur, Captain
Bannerman, Major
Bannerman, Major and Mrs.
Baring, Captain E.
Barnett, Dr.
Barnett, G. and Mrs.
Barras, Payne, Major
Barrois, Carlos
Barrow, Wynfard
Barrow, W. H.
Barton, Mr.
Barton, Lieut.-Colonel.
Batten, George
Battye, Colonel, and Mrs.
Baumbach, R.
Bayley, Colonel.
Bayley, Hon. Mr. Justice
Bayley, J. H. and Mrs.
Beamish Colonel and Mrs.
Beauclerk, F., and Mrs.
Beatty, Dr.
Becke, Captain, and Mrs.
Bedford, H. S., and Mrs.
Bell, C.
Bell, Col., and Mrs. and Miss
Bell, Dr. and Mrs.
Bell, Wilson
Benn, Mr.
Benjamin, A. E., Mrs.
Berkeley, Capt. and Mrs.
Bernard, Maj., Mrs. and Miss
Best, W. J.
Beyts, Captain and Mrs.
Beyts, C. A. and Mrs.
Bey s, John N.
Bickerdike, Mr. and Mrs.
Biddulph, Captain
Birch, Miss
Birkbe k, F.
Birkbeck, Captain and Mrs.
Birnie, Dr. and Mrs.
Bl ckwell, J.
Bodger, J. E., and Mrs.
Booker, G.
Borrodaile, A. A.
Boswell, H. B.
Boulderson, Major
Bran, J.
Beaucl-rk, F. and Mrs.
Brandenburg, J.
Branson, and Mrs.
Beaumont, Mr.
Bray, Colonel, and Mrs.
Brebner, J., Lieutenant
Bromley, Mr., Mrs. and Miss
Brooke, J. C., Colonel
Brown, Colonel, and Mrs.
Brown, Col. and Regt. & Mrs.
Browne, J. C., Capt. and Mrs.
Browne, Capt. J. A.
Bruce, L., and Mrs.
Brunton, R.
Bryant, G. F., Captain
Buchham, W. P.
Burgess, James
Burnaby, Mr. and Mrs.
Byrne, Charles H.
Byrne, Henry
Bythell, Mr., Miss.
Bythe l, Hon. J. K. and Mrs.
Cairns, R. D.
Cameron, Mr.
Cameron, Miss
Campbell, J., and Mrs.
Campbell, J. M.
Campbell J. McL.
Campbell R.
Campbell, Robert S.
Candy, J. F.
Carew, Lieut. G.B.,
Carey, Mr. and Mrs.
Carnegy, Colonel A.
Carnpiet, A. and Mrs.
Carrol, E. B.
Cartwright, Harry W. D.
Carvalh , S. A. D.
Cassels, J. A.
Cay, Commodore R.B.,
Chalk, Frank
Chalmers, A. B.
Chambers, Charles
Chapman, Mr.
Chapman, Charles E. and Mrs.
Chapman, Captain
Chapman, Hon. F. S., and Mrs.
Chapman, Hon. R. B. and Mrs.
Chatfield, R. M.
Chitty, Lieut.-Col.
Christian, Captain and Mrs.
Clark, A. C. Captain
Clark, Mr. and Miss
Clarke, Mr. and Miss
Clough, C. H. F.
Cleveland, H.
Clerk, O. Deacon
Cluttterbuck, Col. and Mrs.
Codrington, Mr.
Coghlan, R. N., and Mrs.
Colers, R. M.
Collet, John
Common, John
Comtal-n, Frank C.
Cook, Dr. Henry, and Mrs.
Cooper, Charles P.
Cooper, Mr. and Mrs.
Cooper, Lieut.
Corke, W. G. and Mrs.
Corkey, W. S.
Cormack, H. R.
Cornwall, Mr.
Couch, Sir Richard, and Lady
Covey, Capt.
Craig, Mr.
Crawford Leslie and Mrs.
Crawford, Thos
Crawford, R. L. and Mrs.
Crawford, Miss
Crawford, L.
Creagh, Lieut.-Col., and Mrs.
Crockett, W. J., and Mrs.
Cunningham, A. Dick
Currey, Charles
Dallas, R. A.
D ly, Major-General, C. B.
Daniel, N. and Lady
Daniell, Capt. H., and Mrs.
Davey, Dr., Mrs. and Misses
David, J. L.
David, S. H. and Mrs.
Davidson, Col., and Mrs.
Davidson, Major and Mrs.
Davidson, James
Day, Henry, Colonel
DeQuadros, M. R.
Deane, Captain
Deane, Major, and Hon. Mrs.
Delkobeck, Captain
Decker, Mr.
Dobbs, A. F., Captain
Doering, Ed.
Donoughmore, Lord
Doolittle, Frank W.
Dorring, Mr.
D'Oliver, Mr.
Douglas, Charles
Douglas, James and Mrs.
Douglas, Lord Bishop, & Miss
Dovecon, Lieut. R. E.
Drury, Lieut.
Durand, Captain
Duval, Henry
Duval, Jules
DuVernet, Captain
Duxbury, J. R.
Dymock, Surgeon
Earley, T. W.
Eastley, Capt.
Edmonds, Capt.
Elliot, Hugh
Ellis, Hon. B. H.
Elsberg, Col., Mrs. and Miss
Ezekiel, A. D., and Mrs.
Ezekiel, David, and Mrs.
Ezra, Ezekiel, and Mrs.
Ezra, S. D., and Mrs.
Ezra, S. E., Mrs.
Ewing, Robert
Fachiri, Mr.
Fairbrey, James
Fairfax, Mr., Mrs. and Miss
Farnham, B. F.
Farrar, Charles F.
Farran, George H.
Fawkes, Captain
Fellows, W. R.
Fenwick, Major
Fife, Colonel, J. G.
Figgate, T. M., and Mrs.
Finch, Col. nel and Mrs.
Firebrace, Captain, A. D. C.
Fletcher, Lancelot
Fogo, E. M.
Forbes, Hon. J. A.
Forbes, J. B.
Forjett, F.
Forman, Mr. and Mrs.
Forman, W. S.
Forrest, L. R.
Forrest, William
Foss, H. G.
Fox, Captain and Mrs.
Francis, Colonel
Fraser, Major, Hastings
Freeborn, Captain, A. D. C.
Forcie, Mr. and Mrs.
Gaipine, Mr. and Mrs.
Gamble, H., and Mrs.
Gaver, Major and Mrs.
Geddes, Mr. and Mrs.
Gell, Brig. Gen. and Miss
Gibbs, Hon. Justice, Mrs. & Miss
Gibson, G. L.
Gibson, Mr. E.E.
Gilbert, Mr.
Gilchrist, Captain
Gill, T. Miss
Glasford, Major and Mrs.
Goldsmid, Frederic L.
Goune, C.
Gordon, J.
Gordon, James, C.S.I.
Gordon, William
Gore, George
Gosling, D. E.
Goodfellow, Captain and Mrs.
Graham, Henry W., and Mrs.
Graham, D., and Mrs.
Grant, Major Genl. and Mrs.
Grant, Captain
Grassinet, Mr.
Grant, Captain (Scrapis)
Gray, Wellington
Gregory, H. K.
Green, Hon. Mr. Justice
Griffin, D.
Griffith, Mr. and Mrs.
Groom, C. J.
Gubby, Aaron S., and Mrs.
Gubbay, Elias S., and Mrs.
Gubbay, R.A., and Mrs.
Gubby, Ezekiel, and Mrs.
Gubbay, Sassoon, and Mrs.
Gumpert, A. C.
Gunter, Capt., and Mrs.
Gutbay, Captain and Mrs.
Haggard, Col., Mrs. and Miss
Hailes, Colonel and Mrs.
Hall, Major and Mrs.
Halsey, W. S.
Hancock, H. F., Lieut.-Col.
Harris, T. M., Lieut.-Col.
Hart, John W.
Harvey, Mr. and Mrs.
Hassard, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs.
Haswell, John R.
Hatch, Captain and
Hatch, Henry P.
Havelock, Mr. and Mrs.
Hawkins, Charles W.
Hawthorn, Major and Mrs.
Hay, Andrew and Mrs.
Hayles, Mr. and Mrs.
Hearn, Bisley V., and Mrs.
Henderson, Captain
Henderson, Hume, Lieut.-Col
Henderson, Lieut.
Henry, G. D.
Henry, G. F., and Mrs.
Henson, J. R.
Herring, C.
Hewett, G. B., Lieut., I.N.
Hewetson, Mr. and Mrs.
Hewlett, T. G., and Mrs.
Higgins, Henry Alleyne
Hills, Major.
Hobson, Mr. and Mrs.
Hodges, Captain
Hojel, Surgeon and Mrs.
Holland, Col., Mrs. and Miss
Holt, Captain and Mrs.
Hood, C. C., Captain
Hope, Thomas
Hore, Fraser, and Mrs.
Hotgh, Maj.-Gen. and Miss
Hutesberg, Dr. and Mrs.
Hunter, G. T. and Mrs.
Hutchison, Mr.
Hutchinson, Captain and Mrs.
Hutchinson, A. R. E., Lt. Col.
Hynes, George J.
Hynes, Lewis G., and Mrs.
Impey, Major
Inverarity, J. D.
Irwine, D'Arcy, Capt.
Isaac, S. H. Mrs. and 3 Misses
Isaac, R. S. H. and Mrs.
Isaac, J. S. H. and Mrs.
Jackson, Captain
Jacob, Captain and Mrs.
Jacomb, H. E.
James, Dr. and Mrs.
Jefferson, F.
Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs.
Jervoise, Captain
Johnstone, T. B., Dr. and Mrs.
Johnstone, Colonel and Mrs.
Jolley, Miss
Jones, Jenkin, Col. and Mrs.
Joseph, S. A., and Mrs.
Joynt, Dr.
Judah, J. E. and Mrs.
Kapp, C.
Kerslake, Captain
Kollock, Miss
Kool y, Mr.
Kemball, Colonel
Kemball, Hon. and Mrs.
Kemp, D. S and Mrs.
Kenedy, Hon. Col.
Keys, Mr. L.
Kipling, J. L. and Mrs.
Knight, S. and Mrs.
Kirkham, T. B. and Mrs.
Kittredge, G. A.
Lamb, W.
Lane, Lieut.
Lang, Walter
Lang, B.
Langley, C. and Mrs.
Larcom, Mr.
Latham, F. L. and Mrs.
Latham, Arthur
Lawson, Mr. and Mrs
Leathes, F. Stanger
L'Estrange, Maj r
Lee, Capt.
Legeyt, P. and Mrs.
Leith Percy
Leith, E. T.
LeMesurier, H. P.
Lidbetter, Thomas
Liddell, Captain and Mrs.
Lloyd, Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Login, Mr.
Lord, Mr. and Mrs.
Loudon, W. and Mrs.
Lynch, G. S.
Lynch, C. B.
Lyon, I. B.
Lucas, Colonel and Mrs.
Lockhardt, Capt. W.
Lumsdaine, John
Lushington, James L., Jr.
Lushington, J. L.
Lushington, H.
Lushington, Miss
Lushington, A. Miss
Lukin, Maj. Mrs.
Lyall, A. C.
Macalister, J and Mrs.
Macalister, James
Macaulay, W. M.
Macdonald, A. J.
Macdonald Mr. and Mrs.
Macdonald, Col. and Mrs.
Macdonald, Miss
Macdowell, Dr.
Macfadyen, D.
MacFarlan, J. and Mrs.
Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs.
M'Ilwraith, R.
Mackan, D.
Macleod, Col.
MacGowan, Col. F.
Mackenzie, Dr. J.
Maconachie, Dr. and Mrs.
Madden, Mr. and Miss
MacIand Mr. and Miss
Malins, G. W. R.
Manisty, Mrs.
Manson, G.
Man on, Mrs.
Manuel, M. B.
Marriot, Mr.
Marroyeni, D.
Marres, Signor and Madam
Marsh-ll, Captain
Marshall, J. and Mrs.
Martin, Dr. and Mr.
Martin, R.
Marwood, J.
Matheson Mr.
Mathews, C., and Mrs.
Maule, Rev W. and Mrs.
Maxwell, H.
Mayhew, H n C. J. and Mrs.
Mayne, Captain and Mrs.
Meakhur, P.
McIver, K. C.
McPoun, R. B.
McPherson, Malcolm
Meade, Col. R. J.
Menant, Mrs.
Mein, C. H.
Melvill, Hon. Justice
Melville, J. and Mrs.
Memnle, Dr. and Mrs.
Merewether, Capt.
Merewether, Capt. and Mrs.
Merewether, Sir W. and Lady
Mesurin, Rt. Rev. Dr.
Miles, Gen. and Mrs.
Mills, Dr. and Mrs.
Moir, Mr. Mrs. and Misses
Mitchell E. C.
Molecey, G. T. and Mrs.
Moir, Mr. Mrs. and Misses
Molesworth, E. N.
Montgome y, Maj. Genl.
Montrou, Colonel and Miss
Moore, J.
Moore, Major and Mrs.
Moore, T. and Mrs.
Morland, Lieutenant Henry
Moore, Capt. and Mrs.
Moore, D. and Mrs.
Moses, Mr. and Mrs.
Mos s, E. and Mrs.
Moultrie, Mr. and Mrs.
Mowbray, Mr.
Mulins, Alfred G.
Murray, Captain
Myer, J. and Mrs.
Nathan, Mrs.
Newton, Mr.
Nicol, J. D.
Nissim, Mr. and Mrs.
Nolke, O.
Noonan, W.
Norman, Hon. Maj.-Genl. and Miss
Norman, Mr. and Mrs.
North ot, J. K.
Nugent, J.
Nutt, Capt. and Mrs.
Officers Royal Artillery
Officers 21st Regt. N. I.
Officers 19th Regt. N. I.
Officers Poona House
Officers 83rd Regt.
Officers H. M's steamer Serapis
Officers 11th Regt. N. I.
Officers 17th Regt. N. I.
Officers 68th Regt. N. I.
Officers Euphrates
Officers Anna Maria
O'Donaghoe, Miss
O'Flaherty, R. J., and Mrs.
Ogilvie, Dr. C. F.
O'Leary, Mr. and Mrs.
O'Leary, J.
Oldfield, P. and Mrs.
Oldham, Capt. and Mrs.
Oliphant, A. C.
Oliphant, Mr. and Miss
Ormiston, George E.
Ormiston, T., and Mrs.
Orr, Mr. and Mrs.
Osborne, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs.
Ozanne, E. C.
Palmer, Lieut. F.
Parker, C. J.
Partridge, Dr. and Miss
Paul, G. C. and Mrs.
Payne, W. H.
Probyn, Major
Peel, W. F. and Mrs.
Pelle, C.
Pelle, A. E.
Pelly, Col.
Pelle, Mrs.
Pelasri, Mr. and Mrs.
Phayre, Col. R., C. B.
Pinhey, R. H. and Mrs.
Pickering, Mr. and Mrs.
Pigot, J. A.
Pinsent, Miss
Pontz, J.
Prescott, C. W.
Price, Miss
Price, Col. and Mrs.
Prichar , C. B.
Punnett, T. F.
Punnett, Mr. and Mrs.
Ramsey, Mr. Mr. and Mrs.
Reid, Y.
Reid, J. H.
Reid, Mr. Mrs. and Miss
Ravenscroft, Hon'ble and Mrs.
Reuben, Mrs.
Reynardson, Captain B.
Reynell, C. C., Rev. and Mrs.
Richardson, A.
Richardson, R.
Riddell, R.
Robertson, J. W.
Robertson, P. W.
Robinson, Captain and Mrs.
Rodgie, William
Rogers, Hon., Mrs. & Misses
Rogers, Dr and Mrs.
Roonan, M.
Ro s, Dr. E. and Mrs.
Ross, Mr.
Russ ll, J.
Russell, Major General Sir E.
Ryan, Mr., Mrs. and Miss
Salmon, W.
Sand-, R. L.
Sanders, Mr. and Mrs.
Sanders, E. and Mrs.
Sanders, T. W., Captain
Sargent, Hon. Sir C.
Saunders, C. B. and Mrs.
Sassoon, S. S.
Sassoon, S. and Mrs.
Sassoon, S. D. and Misses
Sassoon, C. E.
Sa-s-on, M. E.
Savage, W.
Savage, T.
Scott, Major S.
Scott, W., and Mrs.
Searle, W. and Mrs.
Scaly, Col., Mrs. and Miss
Sedgwick, R. B.
Seguer, E.
Sergeaunt, R. A. and Mrs.
Serle, Capt. and Mrs.
Serreys, Mr.
Serrys, Mrs.
Seton, Capt. and Mrs.
Sevastopulo, T.
Seward, Dr. G. E.
Sexton, Major and Mrs.
Sh-w, Mr.
Shewell, Colonel and Mrs.
Sheikh, K. J.
Sheppard, G. F.
Sidge, G.
Simpson, Mr. and Mrs.
Skipsey, Mr. and Mrs.
Shiko ee, Miss H.
Slight, J.
Soltr, Mr.
Soden, James and Mrs.
Soden, J. R.
Souter, F. and Mrs.
Smith, B. and Mrs.
Spencer, N. Mr. and Mrs.
Spencer, Hon. Sir, Lady and Misses
Spencer, Captain and Mrs.
Spencer, Mr. and Mrs.
Spooner, E. and Mrs.
Stack, Capt. and Mrs.
Starling, H.
Staer. McL. and Mrs.
Stevenson, Robert
Stewa-d, Capt.
Strachey, Honble Sir J.
Stranac-, P. D. and Mrs.
Strut, -ajor and Mrs.
Sylvester, J. H.
Symons, J. Littleton
Talbot, A. C.
Tait, A.
Taylor, James
Temple, Hon. Sir R., and Lady
Tennent, Mr.,
Terry, G. W.
Thatcher, Col. T.
Thacker, Col. S., and Mrs.
Thomson, Alexander
Thomson, Col. G. L.
Thompson Mr.
Thou on, Lt. Col., and Mrs.
Th mson, Col. C.
Thor

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE following case was tried yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and a Special Jury.

THE MURDER IN VICTORIA ROAD.

John Towers, a middle-aged native Christian, was charged with the murder of Anna Maria Pinto, committed on the 29th October last in a bungalow in Victoria Road, Mazagon. He was also indicted on several minor counts. The Hon. Mr. Mayhew, with Mr. Latham, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Starling defended the prisoner.

Mr. Mayhew, in addressing the jury, said a very few words would suffice to narrate the circumstances under which the deceased met her death. It would appear from the evidence that the deceased was an ayah in the service of Dr. Maconachie, residing in Victoria Road, Mazagon. The prisoner's wife, Louisa Fernandez, was at this time living in the servants' quarters at the bungalow with the deceased. On the 29th October last, the prisoner went to the bungalow in the middle of the day, and after some short conversation with the deceased about his wife, he struck her with a knife and inflicted several wounds in various parts of her body, so serious that she died of them in a short time. Dr. Maconachie and others would establish the identity of the prisoner, who was caught redhanded, as it were, with the blood which had flowed from the wounds. Dr. Maconachie caused the deceased to be sent to the hospital, where she died. The surgeon of the hospital would describe the nature of the wounds. The principal points for the consideration of the jury were, whether the prisoner was the man who inflicted the wounds, and whether the deceased's death resulted from those wounds. The jury would probably wish to know what could be the motive of the man in going to the bungalow and suddenly committing such an act. The evidence would afford a slight clue to an alleged motive, and the learned counsel brought this fact prominently to the notice of the jury, because the learned counsel for the prisoner would try to make the most of it. The prisoner, when asked why he had committed the act, replied that the deceased had done him an injury in taking his wife from him. It was for the jury to consider whether the reason given by the prisoner, if true, was any justification at all. It was not the learned counsel's province to urge with earnestness any comments as to the weight which the jury should attach to certain portions of the evidence against the prisoner. Whatever verdict they gave would meet the object of the Crown; and he hoped that verdict would be such as to meet the justice of the case.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Liberata Pereira said—I know the deceased Anna Maria Pinto, who was my mother's sister. She was an ayah in the service of Dr. Maconachie, who resides in Victoria Road, Mazagon. On the 29th October last, I saw her in the morning in the premises of Dr. Maconachie. At 1 P. M. the same day I saw the prisoner standing in front of the door way of my aunt's room, while my aunt was standing in the doorway. I was inside the room with prisoner's wife, Louisa Fernandez, the daughter of another sister of my aunt. Prisoner, pointing to his wife, asked my aunt "Where did you find this woman?" My aunt said "Since you came the other day I made enquiries for her and found her at Tank Bunder. As she is starving, she is here." Prisoner made no reply. Deceased said "I have married her to you in order that you may maintain her—I don't see why I should maintain her." After some further conversation, deceased said "Do not bawl out, for the sahib will hear the noise." Prisoner said "Yes, I have come to make a noise." Prisoner then struck deceased a blow in the chest, and deceased fell down inside the room. Prisoner then entered the room. As I and his wife made an outcry, prisoner took out a knife from his side and struck deceased a blow in her side and a second blow in the same side a little below the breast. I recognise this knife (produced) as the one which prisoner had in his hand—it looks like it. Louisa Fernandez, who was sitting on a bed-stead, got up when the prisoner struck her with the knife. He went on striking both Louisa and the deceased with the knife. I escaped from the room into the stable and sought shelter behind a carriage. When I came out of the stable after a short time, I saw both the deceased and Louisa lying on the ground in the passage. The deceased was covered with blood, and her bowels protruded. The prisoner was standing there in charge of a policeman. Dr. Maconachie was present there. Deceased was placed on a charpoy and sent to the hospital in charge of two sepoys. I accompanied her to the hospital. I again went there in the evening, when I saw her dead body.

Mr. Starling, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, urged that though upon the evidence they should come to the conclusion that it was the prisoner's hand that caused the death of the woman, it did not follow that the act was murder. He trusted the jury would come to the conclusion that it was only homicide. There had been quarrels between prisoner and his wife about a man with whom she had formed some sort of connection. She had also prosecuted him before a magistrate for assault; and though she followed for a few days the advice given her by the magistrate to go and live with her husband, she left him again. He was considerably annoyed at not finding her for some time until the deceased told him that she (his wife) was wandering about Tank Bunder. On the day the accused went to the bungalow in Mazagon, he was surprised to see his wife there, and his very first question to the deceased was "Where did you find this woman?" The language in which the deceased addressed him ruffled his temper, and it was clear that he committed the act in a fit of rage. The learned counsel trusted that the jury, under these circumstances, would return a verdict of homicide, which would meet the justice of the case with leniency to the prisoner.

After his Lordship had summed up at some length, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder.

The prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, said—I was provoked to such an extent that I could not stand it.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—John Towers, you have been found guilty by the jury of the crime of murder, and I think upon very clear evidence. I have paid great attention to your case to see if there were any circumstances which would justify me in passing upon you a less severe sentence, but I regret to say that I can find none and that my duty therefore prevents me from passing any but the extreme sentence which the law requires. I cannot hold out to you any hope of mercy, and I recommend you to make the best use of the time that remains between this and the period when you will be called upon to pay the extreme penalty of the law. Far be it from me to enhance by any remark of mine the awfulness of the position in which you now stand; and I will therefore, without recalling the facts of your crime, proceed to pass upon you the sentence of the court, which is that you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and thence, on a day to be hereafter named, to the usual place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may the Lord have mercy upon your soul.

The prisoner was at once removed from the dock.

THE following case was heard before His Lordship and a common jury:—

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

Goolab Raghoo, Dyal Purshotum, and Jeewun Ookra were charged with house-breaking and theft and with dishonestly receiving stolen property. Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity for the second prisoner.

On the 2nd September last, Mooljee Dewjee, the pro secutor, who resides at Pinjrapole, was about to lock up his house in order to proceed to Walkeshwar, and while doing so, he saw at a distance the prisoner Jeewun, his cousin, in company of the other two prisoners. Prosecutor called Jeewun and told him to follow him to Walkeshwur. The latter agreed to go, but did not. On his return home the same evening, pro ecutor found the padlock of his door removed and the door fastened from inside. How this was done he was at a loss to imagine. He broke the railing of a window, and going into the house, missed his property from a cupboard which had been broken open. A report was made to the police, and the prisoners were taken up. Jeewun made a statement criminating the other prisoners, whose houses were searched and a portion of the stolen property was recovered.

The jury convicted the first and second prisoners and acquitted the third, who was discharged. The first was sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months, and the second for three years and in addition to receive twenty-five lashes.

The court rose at 7-20 P.M.

BOMBAY VERSUS CALCUTTA.

THE correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* who came from Calcutta to Bombay specially to write on the doings of the past week, says:—

I think I counted at least seven worthy dwellers of the Ditch at the *table d'hote* yesterday. The current of these gentlemen's opinion is, as far as I could gather it, very favorable to Bombay. And there cannot be two opinions on the point that Calcutta has now no claim to be called the City of Palaces, if really commanding structures—palaces is the appropriate word—which combine effective design with solid well-executed masonry are any passport to the title. The stride that Bombay has made during the past few years in adorning itself with elegant structures is truly surprising. Of course Bombay has a great advantage over Calcutta in the excellent stone to be found almost at its own doors. The buildings here wear a much lighter appearance than the heavy masses of brickwork so common in Calcutta. Moreover, whatever seems to be done in Bombay is apparently done well. There is no sinking of a wall to the extent of several inches, as is reported to be the case with the Chowringhee Museum, and the architecture here is in every instance something worth looking at. New buildings, all conceived with the object of being substantial adornments to the city, are rising rapidly. I have no desire to crack up Bombay at the expense of Calcutta, but I affirm that the latter has no building that can at all compare with the Esplanade Hotel, the David Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute, the Municipal offices, the National Bank, and Messrs. Treacher & Co's. buildings. The new Secretariat will be a magnificent pile when completed. Other imposing structures still in course of construction are the Post Office, the Public Works Offices, and the University Hall, which is to have a tower.

(Englishman.)

BOMBAY has been giving Calcutta a lesson in manners, and the comparisons drawn between the two Presidency towns in question will no doubt be unfavourable to the City of Palaces. Durbars, receptions, balls, dinners, salutes, speeches, the Begum of Bhopal, fireworks, and the Star of India, make up the sum of a dissipation not often seen in the sister Presidency, and the Ducks have made the most of their opportunity. "Todgers could do it when it liked."

One thing we may at once confess, and that is, that Calcutta is not in the least likely to follow the example thus set before it. We have no public-spirited (and wealthy) citizens, either Parsee or Jewish, to give balls and purvey dinners; and our great officials are not fond of spending their own money on such "shallow fopperies." When the whole strength of Calcutta is unable to support an Opera, and when its public spirit allows a few sanguine and foolish individuals to make good a deficit that ought to have been borne by the entire musical community, it is not likely that money will be subscribed for such things as public balls, or fireworks, or illuminations; and then, besides, Lord Northbrook is a rich man, and it is his business to give entertainments—not ours—and then we all want to go Home as soon as possible, and can't afford such wasteful and unchristian extravagances. What a change has come over Calcutta, and that too within a dozen or so of years! Large incomes were before thought to have some duties attached to them as well as some privileges; and as men had received freely, so they were ready to give freely. Charities prospered, subscription-lists were full, we were not obliged to club together before we could give our wives and daughters a little dance. Our high officials did not live in furnished lodgings, but took the lead in the gaieties and hospitalities of the time.

No—we cannot pretend to compete with Bombay, and we cave in accordingly. Whether people have got more money there, or more public spirit, we don't know; but one thing is certain, they have organised a reception for the Viceroy which Calcutta is not likely to repeat. We shall go and stand on the steps of Government House when His Excellency arrives, no doubt; and some of us will don Volunteer's uniform and make a fuss either with lances or rifles, as the case may be; but we had rather not spend any money—thank you—and if the Viceroy wants either to dine or to dance, he had better give the entertainment himself.

The root of all evil—*ex est*, the love of money—has got tight hold of Calcutta, and we look at everything in the light of pounds, shillings, and pence. It is a plant that grows apace, like all ill weeds; and none of us are ever likely to see a return of old days or old feelings. We hate the country, we hate the people (if we think about such small deer), we hate everything that stands in the way of our hasting to be rich, and leaving India for good. Every day brings fresh inducements in the way of cheap travelling and speedy passages. India is no longer a home for years, but a wretched place of intolerable exile, from which we are eager to escape at the first favourable moment.

And so, as we said before, our welcome to the Viceroy is not likely to be the same as Bombay's. We hope, however, that His Excellency will not ascribe our lukewarmness to anything worse than stinginess. We are tremendously loyal when loyalty doesn't cost money, but then illuminations and fireworks are expensive, and we are already thinking of taking our passage by the steamer the year after next.

THE MORAL OF DURBARS.

FOR some years past a change has gradually come over the rulers of this country as regards the native nobles. In former times, although there were durbars held by the Governor-General, they were different from those held at the present time. Lord Dalhousie could not have held a durbar of the stamp that Lord Northbrook has been holding. Durbars were held, but the Governor-General contented himself with lecturing and frightening those who attended them, and they were only too glad to get away. But a better order of things has been established, and now the chiefs of India have a recognised position, and are considered to be of use as well as other people. The Government of this country has found out that it is much better to make friends of these men than make enemies of them, as was the case before the mutiny. Then the levelling system was all in vogue. Now it is the object of the Government to support the men who attend on the Viceroy as he travels through the country. The Viceroy's tour and the durbars that he gives must have a good effect upon the nobles of the district through which he passes. Take the gathering in Bombay at the present time. There are, it is said, about seventy nobles collected together in that town, many of whom have perhaps never left their States before in their lives. They are brought in contact with other men of their class, and thus they learn that there are other men as great as themselves in the world, a lesson that a good many of them require to be taught. Isolated as many of them are and surrounded by flatterers of every description, they would be more than human if they did not think themselves very great men; but when they met with greater men than themselves, they have to find their own level, and take their proper place in native society. The smallest noble in Kattywar, no doubt thinks himself quite as great a man as Sindia or Holkar while he remains in his own country, but he will be of a different opinion after seeing the seventy nobles collected in Bombay. He will have a truer estimate of society in general than he had before. He will know exactly how he stands, and what place he will in future have to take. Probably there will be some heartburnings on the occasion, but this cannot be helped. The evil must be set against the good, and most certainly the good will preponderate.

Then, another benefit that will arise from such a gathering as the present one in Bombay is that the native nobles will be made to understand the power of the British Government, or rather they will be able to see for themselves what the Government is. In former times the Governor-General lived always in Calcutta, and rarely moved out of the place, and the consequence was that to a good many natives of the land he was a mere abstraction. They heard of him, but they never saw him, so that they had no opportunity of being impressed with the power that attended the chief ruler of the land. Now the most ignorant native nobles can learn something about the power and majesty of England when they see the pomp that surrounds the Viceroy, the representative of the Queen of England. This state and pomp may to some Englishmen appear excessive, but then we must remember that they have their uses where Asiatics are concerned, for these people are always impressed with what they can see for themselves. This has been lost sight of a great deal by the Government in this land, but it is a principle that ought to be steadily kept in view. The English are too much inclined to despise all tamasha, but if they would only think for a moment about the class of people that are entrusted to the care of the Government of this country, they would, we fancy, be of a different opinion. Then it may be said that the expense is very great, that the Viceroy's visit to Bombay will cost a great deal. No doubt it will, but we think the money will be well spent. Money is spent in profusion in other ways, or rather we ought to say wasted, and therefore we think the money spent on such an occasion as the Viceroy's tour, ought not to be grudged. Then it may be urged that the native nobles may impoverish themselves by visiting the Viceroy. We do not see why they should do so; and if they do, it will be their own fault. There is no reason why a small zemindar should try to rival in splendour one of the greatest nobles, and if he does so rival, and ruin or cripple his finances in consequence, it will be his own fault, and he will only have himself to thank for the trouble that he may fall into. Upon the whole we think this tour of the Viceroy will do much good, and we think that a tour of the same kind ought to be taken annually in different parts of India.—*Madras Mail.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, Nov. 1.)

A POLITICAL crisis has occurred in Prussia by the rejection of the Counties Reform Bill by the Upper House. In consequence of this vote the Chambers will be closed to morrow, and re-opened for a new session on Nov. 12. The Government has threatened to create a number of new peers, but the majority against the bill was 127.

A scheme for education reform, which has just been promulgated by M. Jules Simon, is causing considerable interest in France.

The rumour that M. Thiers is to be elected President for life is currently denied in official circles in Paris.

News of disastrous and destructive floods in Italy continues to arrive. A large tract of country has been inundated by the overflow of the river Po. 40,000 persons are said to be houseless; towns and villages have been submerged; houses have been flooded to their roofs; and the population have had to fly for their lives. The Government is making every exertion to assist the sufferers and repair the damage.

A motion has been introduced into the Spanish Cortes to impeach the Sagasta-Moreno Ministry.

A struggle between Church and State has arisen in Switzerland, where a proclamation has been issued by the Geneva Council, stating that the Catholic curés having refused to comply with the views of the Government, the people are called for their support.

The funeral of M. Morle d'Aubigné was celebrated at Calogny, near Geneva, on Oct. 23.

The Queen and the juvenile members of the Royal Family remain at Balmoral, but are expected to return to Windsor early this month.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, after enjoying some good shooting at Packington Hall, is with the Duke of Cambridge, on a visit at Six-mile Bottom, near Newmarket. Next week, with the Princess, His Royal Highness will return to Sandringham.

The rumour is confirmed that Lord Penzance, on account of bad health, has sent in his resignation as Judge Ordinary of the Court of Probate and Divorce. Baron Martin will probably be his successor.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant for perjury is expected to take place at the Court of Queen's Bench in the course of the present month. Several leading counsel have been retained for the defence.

The Bank rate remains at 6 per cent., but the reserve has increased, and there is a probability that the directors will shortly discuss the question of a reduction. The Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have sent a deputation to Earl Granville to represent to the Government the purely protectionist character of the new tariff proposed by the French Chamber.

The licensed victuallers of London are making strenuous efforts to obtain a mitigation of the effects of the working of the new Licensing Act; and at a meeting held the other day a proposition to close all licensed houses in London for a week was postponed to await the result of a deputation to Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Police, on the subject.

The Atrato, Government emigration steamer, which sailed a short time since for Melbourne, after being delayed by an accident to her screw propeller, has returned to Portsmouth, owing to the break-down of her main shaft.

The Duke of Argyll has intimated to the Government of India that he cannot give his sanction to the Caspar Railway until he is satisfied that it will pay commercially.

The China Submarine Telegraph Company have declared a dividend of 4s. per share, making with those already paid, a distribution of 8 per cent. per annum.

A second trial-trip of the Devastation ironclad has been very successful.

The Queen has granted the decoration of the Albert Medal to Mr. Augustus Raymond Margary, of the China consular service, and to Mr. John Dodd, a merchant of Formosa, for their services rendered during a violent typhoon off the north coast of Formosa in Aug. 1871, in which they perilled their lives to save the crew of a ship-wrecked vessel, and succeeded in the attempt.

Sir Bartle Frere is to be entertained by the Geographical Society at dinner to-day. He joins the Euchantress with his staff at Brindisi next week.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the establishment of a Widows' and Orphans' Fund for the Staff Corps and the Ecclesiastical and Medical Establishments. The rate of interest is to be left an open question to be decided by Government annually.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Viscount Boyne; Sir Daniel Elliott, K.C.S.I.; Major G. Story, Mad. Ret.; Lord Kinloch; Sir Alexander Duff-Gordon; General Thomas Wood, of Littleton; John Pollard, Esq., Board of Works; Mr. Dundas, M.P.; Dr. Lewis, Esq., late M.P.; Commr. R. Chambers, R.N.; Lady Becher (late Miss O'Neill); G. Pennaducke, E.I.C.S.; Cap. Phelps, late 48th Regt.

"WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING."

(Overland Mail.)

IT is no longer a secret that the greatest swindle in modern times has been the great coal rig. The climax of the imposition has been reached, and the price of coal now comes tumbling down, and all consumers who have stored coal on the strength of the story that the price would be much higher before Christmas, are owning themselves "done." It seems that the working colliers are partly to blame, for they contrived to get the stocks at the pits' mouths low before demanding higher wages. But for the extra paid the colliers the masters have obtained about eleven times as much; for each 2½d. per ton extra paid the workmen the masters have realised 2s. 6d., the full advance to the colliers being 10d. per ton, and the advance in the price of coal at the pit 9s. per ton. It is quite delightful to hear the other side of the coal question. Poor people may weep about the cost, but what shall coal proprietors do? Here is a small company which last year had £28,000 in profit to divide; this year paying the shareholders £220,000; another company with the profits of this year has succeeded in returning the shareholders in two years the whole of its capital. Private firms, the public are assured, have netted from £200,000 to £600,000 in the past twelve months, and nobody is surprised at this. Everyone believed that somebody was making a fine thing of the sudden rise, for it was evident that there was no immediate cause for it except the demand for higher wages. This fairly illustrates the indirect effects of strikes upon the general community, and the readiness with which other folks besides workmen can combine and produce a revolution in prices.

It is unquestionably instructive to hear what our friends at a distance say of us; and a correspondent of a daily paper has been good enough to tell us what people are saying about England in Berlin:—

"I wish to remind you that for the last two years public feeling in Germany, never very cordial *a notre adresse*, has been absolutely hostile towards England; that the Tower-stamped rifles, the Newcastle coal, and the Yorkshire horses have never been forgiven us; that, especially within the last six months, the semi-official press has kept up incessantly a system of sneering attack upon our policy, our national characteristics, and our journalism; that even the Liberal journals never speak of us without a sniff of scorn; and that the very name of Englishman appears to stink in the German nostrils. Does an English philanthropist send a 1,000*l.* note anonymously to some charitable institution, a leading Berlin newspaper comments editorially upon the benevolent action as follows; —'It would seem that in this nation of grocers (Krämer) there is a good side to the absorbing passion for money-making in which it revels.' Does a British working man throw his wife out of the window or brain her with a poker, out comes a truculue organ with a diatribe respecting the native ferocity of those brutal Britons, aggravated by their national drunkenness. That such 'appreciations' should be welcome *pabulum* to the public palate is a sign that animosity towards us pervades the feelings of all classes of society in Prussia." What we are to learn from this is, that we are the last people in the world who should adopt arbitration unless we want to get the worst of it. The correspondent maintains that we are more cordially hated than any other power on the face of the earth; that Prussia is also hated, but Prussia is strong, and is feared as well, so she would be tolerably secure in asking a foreign opinion. But as Great Britain is not feared, only hated, she is sure to get an adverse decision in an arbitration case. This is a cheerful view of our new policy.

A little incident at King's Cross railway station last week would make a most successful opening for a romance, and has set all the ladies speculating on the mystery involved. It appears that the matron of an institution in the Edgeware Road received a polite request that a married woman with her infant might be at the waiting room at King's Cross at a certain hour, to be engaged to nurse the child of a lady of title. Four mothers with their babies attended. A well-dressed person quoting the name which had been given—Mrs. Parkes—explained that "her ladyship" would not arrive till later. She decided that it must be one of the mothers with a boy not a girl that should remain, and fixed on a Mrs. Edwards, who had a baby six weeks old. Presently the mother was sent away with a sovereign to buy a hood, because the child was not dressed well enough; the woman offering to take charge of the child at the waiting room. When the mother returned, Mrs. Parkes and the baby were gone, and there has been no trace of them since. Mrs. Edwards, in the greatest tribulation, appealed to the Clerkenwell magistrate, but did not seem the least chance of discovering the mis-ing child. Certain "small red marks" are talked about; and if Mrs. Edwards does not recover her boy—as of course we all hope she may—it is not at all improbable that some death-bed confession years hence may raise a dispute about an heir to enormous estates, and a trial on the scale of the Tichborne action be decided on the newspaper reports of this week, and the "small red marks, not quite so large as a threepenny piece," which are said to exist on each side over the ribs of this illustrious baby.

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, parts of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .....£485,180 2s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

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Life Premiums for 1859 .....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

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